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#### THE

# Virgins Pattern:

IN THE

Exemplary Life, and lamented Death O F Mrs.

SUSANNA PERWICH,
Daughter of Mr.

ROBERT PERWICH;

Who departed this Life, every way a rarely accomplished Virgin, in the flower of her Age, at her Father's House in Hackney, near London, in the County of Middlesex, July 3. 1661.

Published at the earnest request of divers that knew her well, for the use and benefit of others.

By John Batchiler, a neer Relation, that occasionally hath had an intimate converse in the Family with her, more or less, the greatest part of her Life.

London Printed by Simon Dover, and are to be fold at his House, in Martins, near Aldersgate, and at Book-sellers shops, 1 6 6 1.





To all the young Ladies and Gentle-women, of the feveral Schools, in and about the City of London, or elsewhere; more particularly to those of Mrs. Perwich her School at Hackney.

Sweet Ladies and Gentle-women,

HE reason why this enfuing Relation (worthy of all future incomory) is chiefly presented unto you, is the equity and congruity

thereof; together with that particular right, by which you, of all others, seem to lay claim to it. The Person here spoken of, was bred up in the same Family with you, and among you, a daily object before you, and a lively exam-

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## The Epistle

ple to as many of you as had wisdom to take notice and make use of it. The manifold Excellencies that shined in her, whether natural, acquired, or infused, are not unknown to you. Whatever was ornamental to body or mind, from nature, breeding, or grace it felf, she had as much of it, yea, more (all circumstances considered) than any that I have heard or read of. Indeed some there were of those eight hundred that have been educated in her Father's house within the compass of her time, that did out-do the rest in their respective feafons, fome in one quality, some in another, according to their different capacities, and the pains they took, or the time they spent, more or less, in the School: but not any one that came neer to her in one half of those endownents and rare abilities (without offence be it spoken ) that She had attained unto, as will appear abundantly in the enfuing Narration thereof. For if that be true which Mr. Rogers, Mr. Eing,

## Dedicatory.

Bing, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Brian, Mr. Hazard, and the rest of the Masters of the School, have often said in respect of the several qualities she learned of them; that (to use their own words) they knew not where she hath left her fellow in the world: when all her other excellencies are considered also, in conjunction with them, it must needs be then much more true. That is a rich Jewel which is made up of all manner of precious stones; and that a sweet Nose-gay that hath all forts of fragrant flowers in it; even such lustres and pleasant mixtures were conspicuous in Her, to every unprejudiced and impartial eye. Indeed it was her hap to be less known to, and less loved by some, than others; whether it were out of a secret envy at her eminent worth, by which she out-Thined them, or from too fevere a cenfure of that in her, which even in themfelves (because of higher rank in the world) they did easily allow, I know not. But this I can and do affirm, with

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#### The Epistle

truth concerning her, that when she was told above a year before her death, that certain persons (not here to be named) who wished her well, were jealous of her, lest she were puffed up with pride, and the love of vanity; the only answer The made, was, That whatever they thought of her, she honoured them for the grace of Christ she believed was in them, and that she hoped God would enable her to make a good use of this their. fear of her, for the better observing of her own heart, and the keeping it the more humble.

Among those inducements that occassioned the publishing of this, some of

the chief are these which follow.

First, to refute the opinion of such as greatly blame the education of publick Schools, as if they were places of all other, most dangerous to corrupt the manners of youth: Beholdhere a great instance to the contrary, besides many others that might be named of the very same School, there having been alwayes

## Dedicatory.

wayes some as virtuous and religious young Gentlewomen brought up there, as in any private Family whatsoever. Nor is it difficult to go to the several Cities and Counties of this Kingdom, and find out the Houses in which many of them are surviving, beautiful Ornaments of the places where they live, eias ther Virgins, Wives, or Matrons.

Secondly, to give a proof of the restlessness of a Soul once touched with Divine Love; for let it be where it will, though cumbered with never so much business, and called off with never so much business, and called off with never so many divertisements, yet early or late, at one time or another, it will have its opportunities of converse with God, and will not be hindered, but rather lose both meat and sleep, than such opportunities as these.

Thirdly, to let all men fee that there is fomething in that which we call Grace, which in the midft of all the most enticing vanities, and blandishments of the world, can and doth ravish

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#### The Epistle

the heart more then all these ever did or could do. Here was a young Gentlewoman in the flower of her Age, compassed about with all manner of delights and entertainments, that a carnal mind could desire, and yet what dead things were they to her, and she to them! how were they mutually crucified each to other, when once her nature was renewed, and she felt the sweetness of the change! how was an entire Communion with God, even an Heaven upon Earth unto her! Holiness (let prophane scoffers and wretched Atheists say what they will of it) hath something in it more lovely than all the Beauties in the world; something more sweet than all the Musicks in the world; something more delicious than all the Pleasures in the world.

Fourthly and lastly, to set a rare Pattern and Example to all that shall happen to hear or read of this Relation; and indeed this is none of the least inducements, because it pleased the Lord that

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that divers, who are now living, are able and ready to witness and acknowledge, that her Example, while they were in the Family with her, did not only convince them of their own neglect of the duties which she constantly practised betwixt God and her own foul, and smote their consciences for it; but did so far work upon them, as to cause them to do the like ever since. It may therefore be reasonably hoped, that God may bless the same Example unto others, though she be dead; and were it not for fuch an end as this, how vain would the publication hereof be? Can it any way availe her now she is gone? Surely nothing less; let none therefore be so uncharitable as to think, that the Author hereof can propound any other end therein, but such as is already mentioned. He hopes he hath better learned Christ: nor yet that what is here related is more out of favour or affection than otherwise. Those that please to enquire, will find witnesses enough to affert the whole

The Epistle Dedicatory.

whole truth of the premises; and therefore notwithstanding the unkind censures of any, out of a desire of serving
Christ, and the good of precious souls,
he can appeal to God, he hath done this,
and accordingly makes it his earnest
Prayer for a blessing on it: who to shew
his resolution to own & make good whatever is here said, subscribes his Name,

John Batchiler.

## To the READER.

Courteous Reader,

TF it be asked why any part of the Labove-mentioned Relation is repeated in Verse, it is for the sake of fuch as affect Poetry, rather than Profe; but in case those that read the Profe avoid the Verses, as containing part of the same matter, let them also please to take notice, that divers things are interspersed in Verse, that they find not in the Prose, and that at least one half of the Verses, viz. from the 50. Section to the end, is all new matter, and I hope fuch as will not be altogether unprofitable to the ingenuous honest-hearted Reader.

J. B.

## AWARD DEEL

(to 1) 14 august 20 Laline Charle and Courte Hill early mississiff of 12 St. W. G. L. 201 St. Fr. St. 12 St. 12 Continued of the state of the state of AND THE SECOND SECOND and a court will be a fact that a contract a chief the venue of the Souther Street I de rotal

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The exemplary Life, and lamented Death of Mistris Susanna Perwich, Daughter of Robert Perwich, of Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, Gent. who dyed a rarely accomplish'd Virgin, at one of the clock in the afternoon, on Wednesday, the 3. of July, 1661. in the 25. year of her Age.



HE was born upon the 23. day of Sept. in the year of our Lord, 1636. in the Parish of Aldermanbury, London; where, having by the care and cost of her Pa-

rents been sent to School to learn to read as soon as capable thereof; this was remark. Her early able in her at that tender age, that she pregnancy would needs learn by hearing and obser-while a shild.

ving others rather than by the teaching of her Mistris, taking a delight it seems to get her learning altogether by her own industry; yea, so impatient she was of being instructed by any, that she would altogether refuse their help, and yet rested not till the had attained to an ability of reading Scripture, full as well and as distinctly, as any of her elder Sisters; an argument of such Pregnancy and Ingenuity, as is not ordinary in young children.

old, her Father removing his dwelling to

he could play no new Lesson before her, but

She would have it presently: insomuch that not himself only, but divers others

her

When she was seven years and a half

his School at Hackney, where now he lives; She among the rest of his Children, had A most rare the advantage of a choice breeding there, and in short time made no small Progress in it, especially in the grounds of Musick; for at fourteen years and a half old, She was able to play in Confort, at the first fight upon the treble Viol, and this with so much skill, ease, and sweetness, that She gave no ordinary hopes of proving a very rare Mufician. Indeed fuch an harmonious foul She had, and a genious so exceeding tractable to all forts of Musick, that one of her Masters (Mr. Ives hy name) was wont to Tay

Musician, & plays at sight on the Treble Viol at 14. years & a half old.

Took her Mestick as it mer: mattrally.

Death of Mrs. Susanna Perwich.

her Instructers in that Art, were not a

little proud of her.

The first that grounded her in the notes of Musick, and enabled her to play so excellently on the treble Viol, was Mr. Thomas Flood, who falling fick, and continuing fo a long time, it occasioned her Father to make choice of a new Master (Mr. William Gregory by name) who being eminently skilful at the Lyra Viol, did very much better the making and forming of her hand, and was the first that gave her that Becomes ex-rare delicious stroke, which afterwards be-came so singularly peculiar to her self. He Lyra Viol. also taught her all varieties of rare turnings. That which made her so expert, both in her own play, and in judging of others when She heard them, was her most curious ear, seldom equalled by any, the very best Malters in that Art. Divers Books She read of excellent composure, and under-Itood them well; nor cared She for any Leffons but what were very choice; but her chief delight was in divisions upon grounds of which She had the best that England could afford.

Her principal Master at the Viol, for the last jeven years, was Mr. Stephen Bing, a furviving winets of her admirable abilities, which in great part (to his honour

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be it spoken) She gained from him, it being very much his care and ambition, to encourage her with the best grounds and suits of Lessons that could be gotten, and thereby bring her to the highest perfections attainable at the Viol.

When She played on this Instrument, though fingly, as She used it, it gave the delight of a full Consort; but when in Confort with other Viols, or a set of Lutes only, or Viols and Lutes together, or with the Harpsicord or Organ, still her Instrument was Queen of all, and as if it had been touched by more than a mortal hand, gave so delicious a sound, and so distinctly too, that any judicious ear might discern it above the rest; insomuch that it might be truly said, look what the racy flavour is to the richest Wine; fragrancy to flowers; varnish to colours; burnish to gold; sparkling to diamonds; and splender to the light; that was her ravishing stroke to all the other Musick; and yet (which was the more admirable) She fate so steady, and free from any the least unhandsom motion in her body, so modestly careless, and as it were thoughtless of what She was about, as if She had not been concerned at all; and all this She did, though She never spent the tenth part of that time in private practife,

which

She plays incomparably, and yet sits as if she minded it not. which others are wont to do; for indeed She made better use of her time, at other forts of higher Musick, which was much sweeter to her, as we shall hear anon.

As her accomplishments at the Viol were

fuperlatively great, so at the Lute also, in which Mr. Ashberry having done his part towards her, in teaching of her till he dyed; Mr. John Rogers the rare Lutenist of And at the our Nation, for the last three years, came Lute. after him, and added much more to her; professing that her skill at this Instrument was so very exquisite, and her hand so sweet, that he never taught any like her. When She played on the Viol, She seemed to transcend at that Instrument above all the rest, and when She played on the Lute,

Had leisure given leave, that She could have spared time from her other Instruments and employments, Mr. Albertus Brian, that samously velvet singered Organist, would gladly have done the same for her, which he hath done for one of her Sisters yet living, in making her as rare at the Harpsecord, as She was at any of her other sorts of Musick; and so have paired

She feemed to transcend as much there; fuch a contention, and so pleasant, scarce was ever known from one and the same Vir-

gins hand before.

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6 The exemplary Life, and lamented

Also at the Harpsecord. the two Sisters together; one set of the choisest Lessons at this Instrument, at the request of the said Mr. Brian, She learned of him, and as himself assirms, not only attained them in a very short time, but

played them as well as he himself could.

To this her Instrumental Musick we may adde her Vocal, no less delicious and admirable, if not more excellent; as if her Lungs had been made on purpose, (as no

She sings most sweetly.

doubt they were) by their natural melodies to out-do the artificial; and here Mr. Edward Coleman, her Master, and one of greatest renown, for his rare abilities in singing, deserves no less thanks and commendations for the care and delight he took in persecting her in this Art also, than any of her other Masters.

She was an incomparable Dancer, as at

Country, so in French dances, wherein she was so excellently curious, in her Postures, footings, and most graceful countenance, that Mr. Hazard, her last and chief instructer therein, and one of the rarest Masters of that Art in England, accounted her a prime Flower of the Age in that respect, and said She was as knowing

therein, as any Dancing-Master whatever.

The Fame of all which at last grew so publick and universal, that there are fem places

A most curious Dancer. places in England but have heard thereof, yea, and many parts beyond the Seas too. For not onely persons of high rank and quality, of all forts, came from London, the Inns of Court, and out of several Counties, to hear and judge of her abilities, frequented especially the chiefest Musick-Masters that are now living: but many forreigners also, from all parts as French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, as well Agents and Embassadors, as other Travellers into these parts, desired a taste of these her rare qualities, alwayes going away reign Na-with high admiration, saying that they had tions. now feen one of the choifest ratities of England, and professing they never heard or knew of the like in any of their own Countreys.

All other parts of excellent breeding she likewise had; whatever curious Works at the needle, or otherwise can be named, she had all which Females are wont to be conversant other parts in, whether by filver, filks, straws, glass, of breeding, wax, gums, or any other of the like kinde, whether in The was perfectly skilled in. To fay nothing curious of her ability at the pen, where, being an works or accountant, her skill was more than ordina- whatever ry women have; and in Arts of good house-else. wifry, and Cookery, wherein she had a good

Her Musick by strangers not only in England, but in for-

share likewise; I hasten rather to the more noble perfections of her mind, which indeed were very aimable and lovely.

parts.

Her moral virtues.

For she had a delicate and nimble wit, a quick apprehension, a clear understanding, Her natural a sound judgement, a fine invention, a tenacious memory, which (as we shall hear anon) she was not wont to stuffe with vanity, but with what was most worthy to be learned and kept. And as these natural parts and reasonable faculties of her soul, to her moral virtues also were eminent. She was very discreet, wise, and prudent in her actions; not passionate, nor retentive of anger, never over merry; but modestly grave and composed; of a very comely and handsom carriage, insomuch that strangers were wont to fay, when she came into their presence, they had not seen a more sweet comportment, or a more taking person. For disposition, so affable, kind, and courteous, that she soon gained the love of all, where ever she came. Her discourse was alwayes pertinent and useful, not at all loquacious, her speech being rather sententions, than garrulous. These and many such like graceful ornaments, added unto the comeliness of her person, rendred her very winningly

#### Death of Mrs. Susanna Perwich.

acceptable to all that knew her. But that which most of all commends her, and just-ly leaves her a very imitable example to all that shall hear of her, and for which principally this present Relation is penned, is much more considerable than what hath been yet said: Namely, that choice and precious work of Grace upon her heart, which God was pleased to work in her, and by which all her other excellencies were sweetly sanctified; the occasion whereof was as followeth.

About four years since, being disappointed in the enjoyment of her desires in a HerConver-Match then propounded to her, by the sud-sion, and the den death of the party that had gained her occasion of it. affection, she misely considered with her self, what the meaning of this so sad a providence should be; and at last, after many Prayers and tears to God, that he would bless this unexpected stroke to her, and some way make her a gainer by it, her heart began to be much broken and melted Her brokentowards God, not so much for this tem-ness of heart. poral loss (which she often said might have proved a snare to her) as at the sight and sense of sin, and her estate by nature

(which (though well educated all her time

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The exemplary Life, and lamented

before) yet till now she had not taken much

notice of.

The good work of God thus happily begun, ceased not, but went forward in her heart daily, to the joy of fuch near Relations as knew of it; nor could she be quiet, till she had uttered all her mind herein to them, earnestly desiring the assistance of Counsel and Prayer, that she might fully understand her condition, and not be deceived therein. Of all things, she was exceedingly urgent with God, that he would not suffer her to be mistaken herein. Indeed her fears thereof at first were many and great; the questions she put about it, not a fem, but never came to be satisfied therein, till God was pleased to give her a sight of that poylonous fountain of original corruption, with which she found her self alwayes pestered, and so hindered in her desifired progress towards Heaven, that this sin above all others she much bewailed.

Her deep Sense of Original sin.

And farther became so deeply sensible of the danger thereof, and the necessity of an She makes effectual remedy against it, that she made haste to run unto Fesus Christ for help, and that not only for the pardon of this sin, but for power against it, and that continually.

haste to Christ.

Here-

Hereupon finding her heart alwayes burdened with fin, full of corrupt motions and affections, and yet still relieved by applying Christ, with what he had done and suffered, unto her self, and also feeling her defires stirred up by the good Spirit of Grace, more engerly to long after God, and the knowledge and enjoyment of him; and farther perceiving, that though the same good Spirit sometimes would melt her heart, yet at other times was pleased to leave her without those inward warmths, which in the use of the best means she laboured after, but by her own strength could not attain unto: she from thence concluded that these changes which she thus felt within her, were the effects of some real and true work of God upon her; for thus she argued, how comes it to pass, that I feel these alterations in my self, now and never before? How is it, that sometimes I am delighted with the inward and sweet workings of the Spirit of God upon my heart? and that at other times I am troubled for the want of it? I lived under the same Ministry before; the same publick Ordinances; injoyed the same helps in the Family, and from faithful friends that fought my fouls

fouls best good, and prayed much for it; yet never till now could I find any of all this experience, from the different workings both of Sin and Grace in my own heart. Sure this is of God, said she, and can be from nothing else. Thus at last she came to be fomewhat perswaded and confirmed concerning the goodness of her spiritual state, as one that was now got over the pangs of the new Birth, though not without many a salt tear, and broken heart.

Answerable to this first work, was the rest that followed to her dying day, especial-Her Reli-

ly within the last two years of her life, and somewhat more; for when it pleased God so to order it by his permissive providence, that one which she most dearly loved, became guilty of a great offence through a sudden temptation that seized on her; it went neer to her, and was a great occasion of making her fearch into her own heart and wayes, more narrowly than ever, and not only to bless God that had kept her from the like, but also to mourn for those frailties of her youth, which formerly she

usually befal the very best that are.

Loaks more narrowly into her own beart. minded not, though no other than what

gious course of Life.

Thence forward she betakes her self to

a more

a more careful and strict watchfuluess over her own heart; and to close and constant Is very duty, not only in the Family, but most of watchful oall in secret, betwixt God and her own soul; ver her self, insomuch that when she was sometimes and keeps missing, and earnestly called for, but could close to duty. not be found; at last it appeared that she had often hid her self, to be alone with God, in the duties of meditation and fervent Prayer.

One of the first Discoveries hereof, was upon this accasion; being retired into her Closet, and as she thought, had sufficient-Her secret ly fastened the door inwardly, one of her Communion most intimate Consorts, upon an urgent with God, occasion, running hastily in with a violent discovered motion, thrust the door open, little think-against her ing at that time, that she had been there; will where she kneeling upon her knees, turned about to see what the matter was, the tears in the mean while, trickling down both her cheeks, but was much troubled at this interruption, and discovery of her Devotion.

Indeed that was one of the matters of her complaint, that she wanted conveniency for retirement, where she might fully vent her Soul to God, without disturbance She seeks the greatest privacy for her Devotion.

or observation; and therefore because the house was alwayes full of company, having well nigh an hundred, and sometimes more of Gentlewomen with their attendants; and the Servants and Children of the house every where going up and down, in every Room, so that she could get no place of privacy; her manner was, in the day time, to get into the Garden, at such hours, when others might not so freely come into it, and there with her Bible, or some other choice Book, spent an hour or more in Reading, Meditation, and such ejaculations,

Findes much her lonely walkswith God.

as the could fend up to Heaven in walking; sweetness in at which feasons, she hath sometimes said to such as she was wont to tell her mind to, her heart hath been as much warmed and refreshed in converse with God, as when she hath been most affected upon her

knees elsewhere.

Mornings and Evenings she never failed, by her good will, to read some portion of Scripture (if not called away by extraordinary business on a sudden) and to pour out her heart to God in private Prayer; for which, because no place in the

A diligent Reader of the house was so convenient, and so far from Scriptures. moise and sight of others, as one certain re-

mote

those hours, therefore that place of all others The chief she made choice of, in the dark Winter place of her Evenings, and the Mornings before the retirement Family was up; many a time hath she vi- for holy du-fited one corner of that Room, which was ties. most retired, with eyes and hands lift up to Heaven, kneeling at a chair with great affection, which though the never knew that any took the least notice of (for that would have been a trouble to her) yet a certain neer relation that often looked in at a cranny of the door, which she had fastened inwardly, and did not a little joy to see her so employed, is yet surviving as an eye-mitness of it. Sometimes her red eyes and blubbered face, discovered her, before she could get conveniencies to wash them, notwithstanding that her hood was pulled over them. Nothing did more abash or trouble her, than when any suspected what the had been about; not out of any shame of Religion (for that she owned upon all oc- Much troucasions very freely, as well among the bled when Gentlewomen in the Family, as elsewhere) discovered in but out of an honest affectation of being them. more in this fense, than she would seem tobe.

So

So sweet and pleasant was her Communion with God in such retirements as these, that she said, if ever she should change her condition, it should be more for this reafon than any other, that she might have the full and free use of her time, and other helps for her foul.

It was observed, that she was alwayes out of the way at five a clock, and appeared not till the Bell rang to Supper, at six a clock, or thereabout, which time she spent

in the aforesaid Duties.

If at any time she had omitted duty, 'twas one of her greatest troubles afterward, and when she sequestred her self unto duty, fins of omis-whether of Meditation or Prayer, she usually read some part of David's Psalms (a Book which the greatly delighted in because she alwayes found matter there, very proper, preparative and helpful to her in the faid Duties.

> Among other profitable and fruitful Meditations, she was not a stranger to thoughts of Death, even in her best health; insomuch that when she heard a passing Bell or knel for any, her custom was to retire into a solitude for a good space, sometimes an hour or more, there to af-

Is much troubled for from.

Death of Mrs. Susanna Perwich.

fest her heart with such considerations as

were suitable to the occasion.

She never was better pleased then when she met with any in hely Conference (a pra-She loves Rife which she used (as often as she could the Commuget opportunity) that communicated ex-nication of periences of the same corruptions and tem-Christian exptations, that she found in her own heart; periences. and withal, the same wayes of help and relief against them.

When she found a deadness and coldness upon her heart, as sometimes she did, and By the dead-could not get it into a good frame towards ness of her God, by any means she could use, this in-own heart ference the made from it; that the hereby findes contiperceived her dependance must be wholly up-nual need of on Free-grace, as for the acceptation of assisting what she did, so for assistance and ability Grace. to do what she ought: And several times upon this occasion would let fall expressions of wonderment, how any that pretended to wonders at a real acquaintance with God, and carry those that corrupt hearts about them, alwayes dogged plead for a and set upon by temptations from Satan, power in named an evil world, could plead for a power ture. in themselves unto any thing that is good.

Her care for the spiritual welfare of her neer Relations, and some others whom she dearly loved, was very great, and thereup-

She is careful for the fouls of others.

Her chara-Eter of true Grace. on took occasion often to admonish, exhort, and persuade them, about the things that concerned their eternal state; sometimes with tears lamenting their danger, when they walked loosely; and then again rejorcing as much, when she perceived any ground of hope for them.

One time when she was asked what she thought of the condition of one that the was trusted with the special care of, and was wont to take some pains with, in the matters of her foul; the answered, the greatest thing she doubted her for, was, lest the neglected private duties, which she could never perceive she spent any time in; supposing (as there was good reason she should) that the driving of that secret Trade for Heaven, is one inseparable property of true Grace, and that the want thereof, together with the ordinary neglect of Family-duties and publick Ordinances (whatever the outward Profession might be) were arguments of a very ungracious and profane heart.

A quick dif- A notable spirit of discerning she had, cerner of o- for when she heard any make semblance of thers that love to God, and were very consident of made profes- their own good estate, but withal spake very sion of Reli-woodenly (as her expression was) about gion.

matters of Religion, and the experiences thereof, she much pittyed their case, and prayed earnestly, that God would open their eyes; convince them of their sin and hypocrifie; shew them the evil and danger of it, and effectually bring them home unto himfelf; often saying, what pitty it was, that any who are otherwise qualified with many desirable good things of nature, should miss of the highest and best improvement of them for God, and at last perish themselves for want of Grace.

When any vain language, or finful expressions (such as the abusive use of, O A wisere-Lord! or O God!) came from any of the prover of sin. Gentlewomen in the House, or any others; or any evil action was done by them, she would reprove it so wifely, with so milde and meek a spirit, that they were ashamed of it, and sometimes were reformed for the future, at least in her fight and hearing.

Two principal helps which she coveted most, and made the greatest use of, were

good Books and good Company.

Of good Books she had some store, but those that she took chiefest delight in, were The choice Mr. Shepards true Convert and his sound Books she Believer. Mr. Baxter's Call to the uncon-read. verted. Dr. Goodwin his triumph of Faith, and heart of Christ in Heaven, toward fin-

Promises. Mr. Watson his Christian Char-

ter. Mr. Brooks his riches of Grace. Mr. Love's works. Mr. Craddock's Book of Knowledge and Practife. Mr. Francis Roberts his Key of the Bible. Besides some Catechetical Books, as Mr. Baal, Mr. Eusebius Paget his questions and answers upon Her Pramost of the Books of the Old and New Te-Etile every stament; some one of which she alwayes read every night in her bed, immediately before sleep, and then fed upon them at her first waking, by which means she encreased much in knowledge, and kept her heart warm whilst it was thus pre-occupied from all things else in the morning.

> Since Fanuary last, she and two or three more, in three months time, read over the whole New Testament, and all along as they went, (still reading an whole Book at a time) discoursed of the Contents of what they had read; when any doubt arose in her readings either from Scripture or other Books, she sought for satisfaction by putting questions, and alwayes shewed a good understanding, in the very mysteries of Divine Truth, and experimental Grace, in that no answers ever relished with her, but what most agreed, both with the Analogy of

Faith, and the common sense of the best

night, before The went to Reep.

Reades over the whole New Testament in 3. months time.

Full of que-Stions from what the read.

Christians.

Her next great help (as was before hinted) the found to be good Company, which Her delight the alwayes defired and fought for , ? .d in good Comwhen she had it, improved it. Fruitful pany and course she would either set on foot, or en-good Disdeavour to keep up, and drunk it in as pleacourfe. fantly, as thirsty men do that which best satisfieth their thirst. Among all other subjects, none pleased her better than to talk of Heaven, sometimes saying, Oh how smeet would it be to know what is doing there; and then in a kind of rapture would break out with such affection and language, as argued a very great inward Joy at the hopes of her coming thither one day. Such a full content and inward refreshment she Her Musick felt in conferences of this Nature, that a burden to The would often fay, her Musick was a her in comburden to her, in comparison; and that parison. were it not in conscience to her duty of being useful by it in so publick a Family, she would spend much less time in that, and more in this; yet the confessed sometimes The Spiri-(through Grace) it helped to raise her own tual use she heart towards the highest Musick of all, makes of her and for that reason practised it more than Musick otherwise she would have done.

Upon occasion when some had been greatly taken with the melody she made, both by her voice and instrument, yet how

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A warm
Prayer or
heavenly
conference
sweetest of
all to her.

fhort (faith she) doth this come of a warm Prayer, or heavenly Conference? and indeed she found it so many a time, when her heart which hath been heavy and sad at first, hath by such Prayers and Conferences gone away greatly cheered and revived, but never could find the like effects from her Musick only.

Lord's dayes most welcome to her; dancing dayes wearisom, are but these pleasant.

No day of the Week unto her so welcome and defirable as the Lord's Day; dancing dayes were alwayes means om, but there pleasant to her, and therefore ufually (it much ilness hindered not) she was up more early on these dayes than any other, and spent less time in putting on what the wore; her head on these dayes of late years the never drest, and for that reason alwayes went close covered with her hood. She was very diligent and attentive at the publick Ordinance, carefully writing the Sermon, and examining her notes when she came home, which she would not fail to mend by fuch help as she could get, either at the repetition in the Family, or otherwise, and as constantly re-enforced all by Prayer for a bleffing upon

it, when she could get opportunity and

place convenient, either in her own clofet, or elsewhere, and would rather lose her

Supper or come late to it, then miss of her

A diligent Writer of Sermons.

Loseth her meals rather than opportunity for prayer.

aim herein.

Yet here it must be remembred that it was not alwayes thus with her upon these dayes, nor at other times; for she sometimes complained of her own heart, and how wearisom these holy duties were to the flesh; how apt she was to be taken off by divertisements in the Family occasions; that many times when she came down in troubled at a morning with a resolution to keep her divertisemind and intent upon God all the day, she ments. was frequently disappointed therein, and still taken off by one business or other, or by some temptation unto vanity, that was ready to surprize her. The consideration whereof at other times much troubled her, Is much kept her under a sense of own her weaknes, comforted at and caused her sometimes to break forth the thoughts in these or the like words. O! how sweet of Heaven, will Heaven be! where there will be no in-where no interruptions by sin, or wearisomness of the terruptions flesh! What a perpetual rest will that be, will be.

when we once come to enjoy it! By her good will she would not be ab- By her good fent at any time when the Lord's Supper will never was administred, of which having always miffeth the a weeks warning, she failed not with great Lord's Supcare to examine her own heart, and put up per. frong cryes to God for a fitness to so great a Duty, and so high a Priviledge; and in-

deed sometimes had more fear than ordi-

nary of her unworthiness to partake of it, as appeared by her discourse, which usually was much upon this subject all that Week. So desirous was she not to be found at that Fealt, without her medding garment; it was no small trouble to her sometimes to think what general mixtures there are in that fellowship, in all places throughout the Land; yet being perswaded that to such a sincere receiver, as could not have it otherwise, God would come in with his presence and blessing; she attended upon it in the place where God by his Providence had cast her lot.

She much fears pollution in the Worskip of God. Sinful alterations in publick Worship she very much seared, and that she might the better understand the pure Institutions of Christ, and what is contrary thereunto, she took great care to inform her self therein, by reading of such Books as she could get the clearest light from. Much enquiry she made after the Martyrs, as well of antient times, as in later dayes, what they suffered for, and upon what occasion, desiring and resolving, if she had lived, to have read over the history thereof.

And because she perceived that the Romish Religion, and whatever else is a kin to it, is an undoubted piece of Anti-christianism, that every true servant of Christ

ought

ought to bear testimony against, in these parts of the world, and knew not how foon her self with others might possibly be Takes pains called to it; therefore she betook her self to the getting a good information in those to be instruction to the getting a good information in those ted in truths that were likely to be most opposed, Christ's Into be instruespecially about the Worship of God. Such Books as lately came forth upon these sub-stitutions, ajetts, she endeavoured to get, and diligent- bout Doly read. Among other subjects, that of trine, Discithe reign of Christ upon earth was very pline and pleasant to her; for though her belief Worship. reached not so far as to conclude that Joyes much Christ shall come to reign personally on at the earth again, yet the rejoyced exceedingly, thought of that he shall certainly reign in this world Christs by the effusion of his Spirit, at least, in the Kingdom up-hearts of men, and that then Antichrst on earth. shall be wholly ruined, and that glorious fong of triumph fung, The Kingdoms of this world, are become the Kingdoms of the Lord and his Christ.

And because the Book of the Revelations points at those times wherein these Reades the desirable changes shall be, she thought it whole Book not improper for her, (though of the semale of the Revesex) to pry into it with humble reverence lations at and Prayer, and therefore sate down one one time.

day with another friend, to read over that whole Book at one time, which accordingly

3 the

Reades an

three times

over.

excellent

they did; beginning at the first Chapter, and never ceasing till they had read over the whole two and twenty. This she did about three months before her Death, and the reason why she did so, was, that she might take the better notice of the whole Prophecy, and have a full prospect thereof, as it were, all at once; and that which made the reading of it the more pleasant and profitable to her, was the light which she Comment uphad gained before, in the knowledge of this on the Reve-Book, by twice or thrice reading over that lations two or judicious Comment upon it, published by Mr. Francis Roberts before mentioned, in

his Key of the Bible.

A great Sympathizer with the suffering fervants of Christ.

She had a very compassionate heart towards the suffering servants of Christ, whether by imprisonment or otherwise; pittyed them much; spake often of them, sometimes with tears in her eyes; and prayed for them constantly with great affe-

ction.

Some of her acquaintances, and very Visits some dear friends, such as the Lady Willowby choise friends and some others, not here to be named in the To-(who highly valued her, and desired her wer, and Company (as oft as might be) the frequentcomforts ly visited for several years together, while them with under their restraint in the Tower of Lon-Musick and don; to whom after a sweet & more spiritual discourse.

converse otherwise, she would sing and play with all alacrity imaginable, to comfort them in their sadness; accounting it an high honour to her, that she was any way able to be a refreshment to those that she thought were dear to God. To such perfons and to such places as they were in, though the closest prisons, she went readily and joyfully; but when invited to any Musick-meeting in London, where the choisest ears, and most skilful Masters of Musick coveted to hear and admire her, though never so earnestly defired, the was still would not be backward to it. One time above the rest, prevailed with very great importunity she was strong-with to go to ly set upon by some Gentlemen of special Revels or

acquaintance, to be present at the Revels dancing Bals. or dancing Balls, but being left free to her own choice, whether she would go or not (at which she was very glad) she absolutely & irrefregably refused it, as thinking it no way suitable, either to her Person or Profession of Religion.

Nor were the Musicks aforesaid, which she so freely imparted to her said friends in Prison, all the comfort they had from her, but her Spiritual and Christian converse also, was a delight to them, (as is before hinted) as theirs likewise was to her; insomuch that when she returned home from

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Accounts it a sweetness and glory to suffer for Christ. visiting them, her discourse was so raised, and her affections so quickned, that she would sometimes say, O! how brave a thing is to suffer for Christ! who would not wish to be among the souls under the Altar, that cry, how long Lord will it be, ere thou revenge our blood on them that shed it! Thus triumphing, as it were, with a kind of heroick spirit of Martyrdom before hand; further adding, that fince a Death must be undergone, what better or more noble death can there be, than thus to die? Yet at other times she had as great fears upon her, saying, that if she were called to suffering, the doubted the shouldnot hold out; only the confideration of good Company, a good cause, and especially of a good God (the faid) would encourage one much.

Yet fears her own strength if called to suffer.

Among her other gracious qualifications, this was not the least, (especially of latter times) a very tender conscience, as might be instanced in many particulars, wherein she rested not till the received satisfaction to all doubts, from such arguments as were cleared by Scripture, and approved of by persons able to judge in the case.

Tet rather To which also must be added, that when than would she perceived any, especially such as she offend other, had a reverence to, remained unsatisfied in

any

any ofher actions, she was alwayes readyrefolves to upon knowledge of it, from their own deny her mouths, to forbear it, out of a tenderness felf in that of grieving any of the generation of the particular. just, or any way scandalizing her Profession, though as to her own particular, she at the same time did think what she was so desired to forbear warrantable in it

As for black spots or patches, as they are called, she abhorred them with her very A great hafoul, and was so far displeased at the sight ter of black, thereof, that when any of the Gentlewomen spots.

made use of them, she seldom or never left, till she had prevailed with them, to forbear that so uncivil a dress, or essentially desired her Mother to take them off from

them.

As great an enemy she was to any un-And of all comely attire; nor did she affect rich laces, uncomely and or any thing over costly, but what was most undecent neat in a plain garb, much more minding dresses. the Ornaments of the hidden man, which in the sight of God are of greatest price.

It was a great abaskment to her, when some unwisely uttered high praises of her Could not ento her face, and thereby put her into a dure to hear blush; the sear whereof, made her often her own modestly refuse to come into such Company praises. at other times: Indeed she knew God

had

The exemplary Life, and lamented

had bleffed her with some of those little things (as she was wont to call them) which the sensual world magnified too much, and she desired to be very thankful for them, but withal was much afraid of being listed up with pride, and therefore entreated

friends in that respect to pray for her.

As she was alwayes ready to assist her

Mother in Law in the Family and School,

so she had a particular reverence and very

dear affection to her own Father, whose

Fears the pride of her own heart.

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A ready help in the Family.

cheerfulness and content, was one of the greatest pleasures she had in this world; & his sadness and trouble at any time, as great an occasion of grief to her; and therefore did what she could to minister all manner of comfort to him, by the performance of those duriful and tender respects, which as a child she owed him.

And a most dutiful and tender child to her Fa-ther.

As for her condition in respect of a sin-She wanted gle life, it was not for want of profers from no profers for deveral that would gladly have obtained her, but through dissatisfaction in the qualifications of the Persons, she being re-

Resolves ne-solved (God assisting her) never to marry ver to marry any, were his worldly advangtages never any but such so great, unless she were well assured (as as may help far as charity could judge) of the goodness her in her of his spiritual state, and his likely-hood way to Hea- of his being a real help to her in the way to ven.

Heaven. Had she lived to a perfect recovery from fickness, divers considerable offers (known to some friends) would speedily have been made to her, of which the might have taken her choice; but now God hath otherwise declared his pleasure in the highest and best disposing and preferring of her, even by making her a Bride in Heaven, to him who for some years past, had gotten her heart from all other Objects; and to whom the fluck with all faithfulness, till at last after a sore fit of sickness, The dyed in his arms; the occasion whereof I now hasten to.

In Whitsun Week, at the earnest desire of a very dear friend, she went to London, where (as Providence ordered it) she was unhappily lodged in damp Linnen, which in the night time clung fast about her, and with the ochad lest that in her, which she her self said casion of it. (as foon as she awaked) would prove her Death; whereupon in the morning it being made known, the best means that could be, were used to prevent the danger of it, but the Lord was not pleased to give success therein; and so after three or four dayes she returned home, (upon Saturday June the 8th.) to her Father's House at Hackney, where all her mind from that time, still ran upon the thoughts of her own Death ;

Her sickness unto Death,

Her mind runs altogether upon her own Death,

Death; the strong apprehensions whereof put her upon a great improvement of her remaining time, both in Reading, Praying, Frepares for and Discoursing, like one that expected shortly to leave the world; for she said she felt that about, her which would carry her

friends to
prepare for a therefore exhorted one of her Sisters, whom
shange.

friends to
prepare for a therefore exhorted one of her Sisters, whom
shange.

friends to
prepare for a therefore exhorted one of her Sisters, whom
shange.

friends to
prepare for a therefore exhorted one of her Sisters, whom
shange.

friends to
prepared for it
prepared for it; acknowledging the goodness of God to her felf,
who had spared her so long. After this time
she grew worse and worse, till on Saturday
June the 22. (14. dayes after her return

She takes home) she took her bed, in order to her ber bed in a grave; where being seized upon by a Vio-Violent Fea-lent Feaver, her strength was so masted, and vour. her spirits gone, that upon the Teusday af-

ter at mid-night, (being June the 25.) she
Three dayes was hardly able to chatter, and so sent for
after sends her Father, Mother, and Sisters, to see them
for all friends once more, and take a solemn leave of
to take a so- them; who when they were come and sate
lemn leave of all weeping about her, with great lamentation, after a little space, as if strength had

been renewed on purpose for that end, she began to utter her affections and desires to them about many things, wherein she ex-

pref-

pressed her self, with so much prudence, Discourseth discretion, and composedness of mind, and excellently this for almost four hours together, with with interfome intermissions, that it was marvellous missions for to behold; among other things the much divers hours. perswaded to the preservation and strengthening of a love and unity among all Relations. At last as she was saying, that she had nothing to leave them With her Fain memorial of her, presently her Father ther's leave told her, he gave her free liberty, to dispose gives all she of whatever the had; at which the was had to fevevery much pleased, and thanking of him, ral friends. distributed to every one according to her own mind; her several Rings to be worn distinctly, as she directed, by her Father, Mother, and Sisters; two of her Rings she put upon her fingers, and taking them off again, gave them to be kept for her two Distributes Brothers beyond Sea, as a token to them her Rings, from her dying hand; all her Clothes, her Clothes, Watch, and a certain piece of Plate mark-VVorks, ed with her own Name, she gave to one Books and Sifter; all her Works and Instruments of Instruments. Musick to be divided betwixt three other Sisters; her Books also she disposed of; and as a Legacy to all the Gentlewomen of the School; the commended her dying desires Her Legacy and requests to them, that they would not to the Genspend their time in reading of vain Books, tlewomen of but instead thereof, to betake themselves the School.

to the best Book of all, the Bible, and such other choice Books, as might do their fouls most good; as also that they would be constant in the use of private Prayer; that they would be careful to sanctifie the Lord's Day, and not waste those precious hours in over-curious dressings; and that they would behave themselves reverently at the publick Ordinances, it having been a great offence to her formerly when any have done the . contrary.

Expresseth her mind about her Funeral.

Then falling into speech about her Funeral, in what Rooms she desired her Herse might stand, where she should be Buried, and other particulars about the manner of it; she defired that all might be done decently, and that Dr. Spurstow, by whose Ministry she had been much edified and comforted, might Preach at her Interment, in all which the fubmitted to her Father's pleafure.

Seems not afraid of Death.

But that which was very remarkable in this her large Discourse, she shed not one tear, nor seemed at all sadded at her approaching Death; and when she was told that her Fathers heart was ready to break, who sate weeping and groaning by her all the while; she said she was forry for it, and asked why he would do so? adding farther, that for her part, she was in God's hand, Death of Mrs. Susanna Perwich.

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and willing to yield up to him, hoping that all friends would endeavour to do the like; and so being now quite spent with speaking (for she defired not to be interrupted, till her whole mind was uttered) she lay still the rest of the Night.

The next Day being VVednesday, June the 26. Dr. Spurstow came to visit her, VVhat prowho asking her what she found in her felf? mise she rewhat she thought concerning her own spi-lyed upon, ritual State? as also what evidence she had though in of Gods Love? or Promse to rely upon? the dark. She answered, that she was in the dark as to her own evidences, and that they were not so clear to her as she could wish; yet that she was not without hope; that she had found much sweetness in many passages of Scripture; but from that chiefly (Romans the 8. and 28.) All things shall work together for good, to them that love God. After Discourie ended, she desired of the Dollar, that she might once more hear him Pray, and accordingly had her defire

The same Day in the afternoon, she was more strongly assaulted than before; for now to her Feaver, and almost exhausted strength, convulsive motions were added, and risings of the Mother, by which when she had been greatly afflitted, and beyond all hope

therein.

Her thank-hope recovered again out of them, she called to her Sister sitting by, and asked fulness for what day of the Month it was; who enquilittle ease, ring after the reason of that question, was and pious retold by her, that if she lived, she would solution if celebrate it for ever hereafter, in a thank ful The lived. remembrance of her being thus revived again, as it were like another Lazarus.

of trance.

The next day lying in a slumber, as her She awakes Sifter thought, she suddenly turnes her out of a kind head to her, and hastily tells her, that she had a Call to be gone; a Call, saith she, by whom? God hath Called me, replyed she, to be gone from hence, and I must die: why, how do you know it? faid the other, very well saith she, I am sure it will be so, and therefore do not reckon upon my Life.

One coming not long after to visit her, and to pray with her, asked her how she did; I am going to Heaven, said she, as

fast as I can.

Three nights after this, God in a monderful manner supporting her under continual pains, so that friends hoped she might mear them out; well, faith she, for all this I shall dye, and be at rest in Heaven with my dear Lord, before the morning comes; yet it proved not so, for she lived almost four dayes after, sometimes giving new hope of recovery, and then falling back again. All

ry patient, earnestly praying that God Prayes very would enable her still so to be, and that much for pathe might not murmur while his hand lay tience, and is so heavy on her. Ever and anon she would answered, cry out, little doth any know what I feel; but I hope, saith she, God will strengthen me to the end. She often enquired whether any were feeking God for her, which when she was assured of, blessed be God, saith she, he will reward them for it.

Three things the defired might earnestly be sought for from God on her behalf,
patience under her so grievous sickness,
clear evidences of God's Love, and an easie
passage, if God should call her out of this
Life; in all which she was graciously answered, as every one that attended her

from first to last, can witness.

One time she seemed to lye in a kind Some fear of Agony, and suddenly breaking out seizeth on with these words, said, shall I say that God her, but prehath for saken me? no, I will not. All the sently vatime after she seemed well satisfied, and nisheth. much at peace in her mind concerning her suture state, nor had any fear at all upon her; for being told by her Sister, that she was perswaded, if God should be pleased to take her from hence, she should be happy with him; she replyed, I doubt it not in

D

The exemplary Life, and lamented

the least, and was never heard to let fall one word to the contrary all the while after.

Submits to the will of God.

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Being asked (as she often was) how she did? she answered, in pain all over, even as God will have it; the Physitian I see can do me no good, but one word from Godcan help all, if he please.

At another time she looked about her, and said to the standers by, God might have made you all like me, and I might have been in your case, if it had seemed good to him, but

his holy Will be done.

Upon the Lord's Day before her Death, when speech almost quite failed her (though not her senses nor understanding, which she had even to the last) she sofily uttered these words in the midst of very great pains, which all that day universally teized on her, the Goodness of God is the best goodness; the Goodness of God is the best goodness; often repeating of it, as if her heart were holy taken up with that Meditation.

When a near friend stood by her praying carnessly, for her in this extremity, at every sentence she testified a very great affection, by such a listing up her eyes and hands towards Heaven, as if her whole south had ascended in every petition, which occasioned some heavings of the Mother; and

Her meditations fixed on God.

Her great fervency in time of prayer, though weak. being told, that since it came by the zeal of her heart in Prayer, God would sweeten it to her; she replyed, I question it not.

On the Munday morning, the often mut- She fortels tered out very foftly, these words, two dayes the hour of and an half more, and then I shall be at rest; her own which the repeated two or three times; Death. and accordingly from that very time, the did live two dayes and an half, to wit, till And dyes at Wednesday Noon following, and then be- the same gan to draw on apace towards her last hour. breath.

Indeed her pains now seemed to leave her, or her Strength rather, being able no more to struggle; and so lying in a kind of quiet fleep, at last panting for breath a thort space, in a small filent groan, gave up her precious foul into the hands of God, whose Angels carrying it away to Heaven (as we have comfortable ground of hope to believe) left us all in bitter mourning and mailing over her dead Body.

When she was laid out in the Chamber where sne dyed, dressed in her Night The great clothes, one would have thought the had lamentation been in a kind of smiling slumber; and at her laying now the Gentlewomen, with the rest of the out. Family, and fome neighbours coming to see her, and give her their last salute, it would have broken ones heart, to have

heard

heard and seen the many cryes, tears, and lamentations, that the Room was filled with.

So dear a child the was, and of fuch high deferts (as hath been already related) that her Father and all friends, thought her worthy of a very decent Burial, and accordingly upon Saturday the fixth of July, she was attended to the grave with a numerous

Company, in manner following.

Her honouble Burial.

The Herie covered with Velvet, was carryed by fix servant Maidens of the Family, all in White; the Theet was held up by fix of those Centlewomen in the School, that had most acquaintance with her, in mourning Habit, with white Scarfs and Gloves; a rich costly Garland of gum-work, adorned with Banners and Scutchions, was borne immediately before the Herse, by two proper young Ladies, that intirely loved her. Her Father and Mother, with other near Relations, and their Children, followed next the Herse, in due order, all in mourning; the Kindred next to them, ofter whom came the whole School of Gentlewomen, and then persons of chief rank, from the Neighbour-hood, and from the City of London, all in white Gloves, both Men, Women, Children, and Servants, having been first served with Wine.

When

When the Herse first entred the Church, the rest of the Schools were all there, in their respective places, affectionately sympathizing with the rest of the Mourners. I know not whether Hackney Church hath often had more weeping eyes; and aking hearts in it, on such an occasion, so greatly and generally was she beloved.

The Herse being set down, with the Garland upon it, the Reverend Dr. Spurstow applyed himself to the proper work of the The Text season, and preached upon those words, preached up-1 Cor. 3.22. Death is yours. From whence, on at her after he had declared at large the sweetness Funeral. that lyes in this word Death, as it is a part of Christ's Legacy to a Believer, he made such useful interences and applications,

as were proper for the occasion.

This done, the rich Coffin anointed with freet Odors, was put down into the Grave, in the middle Alley of the faid Church, un- The place of the same stone, where Mrs. Anne Carem, her Burial. one of the great beauties of England in her time, and formerly a Gentlewoman of the School, and intimately acquainted with her, was buryed; being the second of those sive Gentlewomen onely, which have dyed out of her Father's House, among those eight hundred, that have been educated there, within the compass of seventeen years.

And

The Conclusion of all. And now what follows after all this? is it not a fair warning to us, that yet survive ther, to bethink our telves of our own condition? and whether we be ready for death, if we should be suddenly called, as she in a manner was? should we not make it our constant Prayer, and utmost endeavour, to number our dayes, and so to number them, as to apply our hearts to Wisdom, even to that Wisdom only, which will make us sit to dye? All the dayes of my appointed time will I wait (saith Job) till my change come. O let that be our saying too, and our pratisfe also.

manufacture of the second of



# Upon the aforesaid Mrs.

# SUSANNA PERWICH.

I.

Mong the many Female Glories, Which may be seen sometimes in Let candid Readers shew us where (stories; She can be found, that may compare With Her this paper now fets forth, Far short of her rare parts and worth. Her Person comely, Red and VV hite, A Descri-Mix'd curioufly, gave great delight. Pure Inows, with Rich Vermilions Aream, Strawb'ries i'th' Silver dish of Cream. Fresh-blown Cornations, Queen-like reigns, While Violets tincture all her veins. Straight, Proper, Handsom, every Feature, Set in due place, made her a Creature. Much lov'd; let's take a special view, Look where you will, you'l find it true. Her

ption of her Per son:

Her dark brown Hair, her double mould, More lovely were, than sparks of Gold. Her own meer natural curious Tresses, Out-shine all adventitions Dresses. Round Argent Brows! whoever marks, Her Smooth high Fore-heads Eban-Arks; Traincent Temples, through her Locks, Peer out like Alablaster Rocks. From her black jetty starry Eye, Ten thousand sparkling Lustres flie. Brave gen'rous Spirits siderial, Move quick about each nimble Ball. Under a Velvet Coverlet, Each glittering Star doth rise and set. Such Eye-lids, sittest Caskets be, Por fuch bright Gems effulgency. Ouches of Gold, encircling passes, About this pair of burning-glasses. Two Hemisphears, with two such Suns, O're Microcosm's seldom runs. Midst these twin-flames, a marble Mount, Mounts ridge-wise up, down from her front. On each side of which ridge you'l spie, Aurora's Rosy blushes lie. (ples, Her sanguine Cheeks, like two Queen-ap-Natures great Artist neetly couples. Her two Ambrofial ruddy Lips, In deepest Scarlet dye she dips. Who views her well-set polish'd Teeth, Will think two ranks of Pearls he feeth.

'Twixt

'Twixt these matcht milk-white Ivory rows, A sweet breath'd Aromatick flows, All down 'long to her swan-like Neck, Her fine Complexion hath no speck. Her pair of round Crown'd rising Hills, Each moment with new panting fills. Her fleek foft downy checker'd Wrists, Small Azure threads, finely entwists. Her Lilly Hands, long woodbine Fingers, Hang ever quivering, never lingers, In trembling strokes, which alwayes she, Tunes into sweetest Harmony. I scarce ere see them, but the sound, Of Musick seems thence to rebound. No Unions, no choice Fewels are, Found any where, that may compare, With th'very Nails, or Foynts, or Bones, That her ten sister-fingers owns. You'd scarce know which are richest things, Her knuckle bones, or Di'mond Rings. More curious is each Sattin limb, Than th'filken trails that cover him. Thus if you take her every way, How lovely she's! what shall I say? Her Head, her Face, her every part, Most graceful was, there need no Art, Be us'd at all, her to adorn, With Paints or Pearls, she being born, Natures own Master-piece; white Skin, Rose-lips, fair Breasts, sweet Smiles, and in . Her The exemplary Life, and lamented

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Her gestures such a compound Grace, Made her to beautifie the place Where e're she came, her goodly look, At first sight the beholders took; And won their hearts immediately, With her thencesorth to live and dye.

# II.

Her natural Yet this is but the out-side, we
parts.

By looking inwardly shall see,
More Orient Beams; within her shin'd
The choicest Beauties; she was lin'd,
With stuffe more costly there; such Rayes
of Radiancy she thence displayes,
As if the Pangloretta she,
Of her whole Sex was made to be.
Her sharp, sublime, and pleasant Wit,

Made her Companion very fit, For the rich pregnant genious,

Of those were most ingenious.

Fine jests, quick answers readily,
Flow'd from her tongue most fluently.
Rhet'rick she had, and Eloquence,
As if she'd been at great expence
In learned Schools: fine sentences

Dropt from her, great dependences Were in her words; the fense and matter Was nseful, solid, she'd not scatter Vain talk, but what best profited

Her self and others, that she fed

Their

Death of Mrs. Susanna Perwich.

Their eares withal; what she had learn'd From well-read Books, and what she earn'd By her industrious Meditations, Or by her careful observations From others speech, that she laid up, And therewith made her guests to sup, When they came in to visit her, And to them was an Instructer.

# III.

Not rash, but most deliberate In all things, and considerate; Prudent she was, discreet, and wise, Humble and meek, no loftyeyes In her were seen: she never frown'd With angry looks, such as abound In rugged tempers; modesty In ballful blushes constantly Colour'd her Face; no garishness, Or any wanton foolishness Stain'd her at all; she much defi'd These vices, and them ever fly'd. Most gentle, affable, and kind, She was to all, you scarce could find One so benign; few of this Age, 'Mong young folks, or among the Sage, Beyond her went in courtesie, More ready was to gratifie Favours receiv'd: The would requite Such kindnesses with all her might.

Her moral Virtues.

She

The exemplary Life, and lamented

She had a noble generous heart, As she was able to impart.

#### LUIV Same and wi

Her charity to the Poor.

Where need requir'd she, suffer'd none In vain to her to make their moan. The meanest Beggar at the door. She pittied, and reliev'd the Poor. By her good will, no one should want, Specially those in Covenant: For them it was her chiefest care, When they were fick, hungry, or bare, Most to refresh: she would be fure Them food and raiment to procure, Whoever wanted, they should not, If succour for them could be got.

#### Vo

Her Sympa-Suffering Gervants of Christ.

Christ's suffering Members she would visit, thy with the As oft as time serv'd, she'd not miss it. The Exile and Imprisonment, Of some dear Friends she'd much lament. Was their blood shed? she felt the dart, -That wounded them, 'twent to her heart, To think what dark, close, dungeons they Were stiffed in, both Night and day. Great pitty caused her to yearn For them, and all her bowels turn - 19 Within; when she got them among, Tears from her eyes; and from her tongue Sad

Sad language flow'd: she did partake Their sorrows, head and heart did ake, At thought of what they suffer'd; she Could not forbear to go and see (shent, How't far'd with them, though she were And many a precious hour she spent, To comfort them what she was able, In this their case so lamentable.

# VI.

Mourn'd others? The in sympathy Would mourn also, when they did lye, In any doleful misery. Their griefs the alwayes made her own, And ever greatly did bemoan Their sad calamities: her heart In sorrows deep did bear a part. Did Parents sigh? she sighed too; Grieved they? The knew not what to do, Till the had found out some relief, To ease the pain of Parents grief. Were any of her neer Relations, Afflicted by sad alterations In health, estate, or comforts any, Her groans were such, her tears so many, As it alone concern'd: so deep Were her rescentments, she'd so weep, As if her heart would break asunder, And the great burden truckle under.

Her partnership in friends afflictions.

## VII.

Her love to Peace was the darling of her heart,
So that to her no greater smart
Could come, then when a difference rose
Among dear Friends, she'd interpose,
And by her wise calm moderation,
More firmly knit each dear Relation.

# VIII.

Her most excellent breeding.

Next her improved breeding high You will perceive now by and by. No quality or rare perfection, But 'twas her own, make what election You please of most desired skill, That Females glory in, she will Excel them all throughout the Town, Yea Kingdom too, and wear the Crown, Of a renowned veneration, From all the rest of the whole Nation.

#### IX.

Her incomparable abilities in Mufick of all forts, both vocal and instrumental.

First for her Musick, who can give
Sufficient praise? or cause it live,
As it deserves in memory?
And that to all posterity?
Ask Rogers, Bing, Coleman, and others,
The most exactly skilful Brothers:
Ask Brian, Mell, Ives, Gregories,
Hows, Stifkins, all, in whom there lyes,
Rare

Rare Arts of Musick, they can tell, How well she sung: how rarely well She play'd on several Instruments, What high admir'd accomplishments, She had attain'd to; Angels hands, On Lute or Viol scarce commands A sweeter touch; she never shall, Be equall'd by the Nightingale. If Kings and Princes claim the best, Of Melodies above the rest, 'Twas she could give them, she alone, Whether from Art, or natures tone. So tun'd a voice! so shrill a sound, In Male or Female rarely found! Each Crotchet, Quaver, Minnum, Note, Kept time within her warbling throat. Soft, deep, high strains, in treble Song, Flow'd sweetly from her sugered tongue. No strings of Harp, no Organ Pipe, Strecht or reach'd higher; the was ripe Ev'n for the heavenly Chorus; she Of all forts, gave such Harmony. Where she was finging had you come, By chance into the blissful Room, You'd thought by the melodious Air, That Quiers of Angels had been there. Laws, Sympson, Polewheel, Fenkins, all 'Mong the best Masters Musical, Stand ravish'd while they hear her play, And with high admiration say,

What

What curious strains! what rare divisions! Are we not 'mong Celestial Visions! This is no humane hand! these strokes, The high immortal Spirits provokes To listen to her! she playes so, That after her none takes the bow, To play again; it is too much, To take the confidence to touch, The Instrument which she laid down, Or go about to win the Crown, Which the had fet on her own head, With Lawrels all enamelled. No, no, they must wholly despair, To give one such delicious Air Of which she millions gave; each touch To most judicious ears was such, So sweet, so quick, so dainty, rare, That nothing could therewith compare. No strain but was incomparable, And by mens Art insuperable. The deepest grounds where utmost skill, Of a rich fancy lay, she still Most finely nick'd; her nimble Arm, Still made a most delicious Charm. Quick numerous motions she would show, With her swift, gliding, jumping bow. Even in a moment she would measure, Thousands of strokes, with ease and pleasure, Where others hundreds scarce could reach, Though such as most profest to teach. All

## X.

No Antick gestures, or bold face,
No wrigling motions her disgrace.
While the's at play, nor eye, nor head,
Hither or thither wandered.
Nor nods, nor heaves in any part,
As taken with her own rare Art.
All vain conceited affectation,
Was unto her abomination.
With body she ne're sat ascne,
Or mouth awry, as others do.
Careless she seem'd, as if her mind,
Were somewhere else, and yet we find
Performances to admiration,
And our exceeding delectation.

Her handfom sitting at her Musick,

# XI.

As hand and tongue, her feet also,
She curiously had taught to go.
Her motions measure all the ground
Exastly, while sweet Musicks found:
That whosoe're observed her tread,
Must needs be much enamoured.
If French or English Dances were
An ornament, how finely there!
Did she out-do all she came neer;
To th'monderment of them that see her?

E

A most curious dancer.

#### XII.

Acomposer. As Lessons she, so Dances too, (new. When old were spent, could make more Masters themselves, found at the closure, A curious skill in her composure.

Then to preserve her memory, Oh let them alwayes practis'd be!
And to keep up their Authors same,
Oh let them also bear her Name!

## XIII.

Good at the Pen. She writ well, cypher'd, cast account, Could tell to what the sums amount Spent in the House, and greater too, It need requir'd, as oft as you Demanded it; fair letters write, Pregnant, with sense, worthy the fight Of learned Secretaries. She In needles Art attain'd to be

# XIV.

Her rare skill in all forts of Works. Perfectly curious; every work
In which a cunning skill did lurk,
She had it at her fingers end,
And lov'd therein fit time to spend.
In black-works, white-works, colours all,
That can be found on earths round ball,
She did excell, Wax, Straws and Gum,
Silks, Gems, and Gold, the total sum

Of rich materials the dispos'd In dainty order, and compos'd Pictures of men, birds, beafts, and flow'rs, When leifure serv'd at idle hours. All this fo rarely to the Life, As if there were a kind of strife, 'Twixt Art and Nature: Trees of fruit, With leaves, boughs, branches, body, root, She made to grow in Winter time, Ripe to the eye, easie to climbe. Buds, bloffoms, foldings, Sunny beams, In checkered shadowings finely streams, Among the thickest clusters there, Whether of Apple, Cherry, Pear. Here hangs a Plumb, a Strawberry, An Orange there, a Goseberry, An Hony-Succle, July flower, Wetted as 't were from a fresh shower. The Rose, the Violet, the Lilly, The goodly Tulip, Daffadilly, With many more varieties, Of natures chiefest rarities.

#### XV.

All these rich qualities she had, Most beauteously and bravely clad With ornaments of every kind, Whether for body or for mind. And yet which was the Crown of all, all her ex-She was not touch'd with pride at all. cellencies.

Her great humility in the midst of The exemplary Life, and lamented

No vain conceit puff'd up her heart, VVith thoughts of this her great defert. Although there was a glorious found, VVent of her worth, all England round. In London, when great meetings were Of curious eares, which here and there Lay scatter'd, and were got together, And one much pleased with another, In their own Musicks, yet she still The Lawrel bears, not any will Rarther contend when she hath play'd, But down their Instruments all lay'd. Yet notwithstanding this, when ever She was again desir'd, she never By her good will would come again, 'Twas not her pleasure, but her pain, To hear her own admired Name Sounded with golden trump of fame. VVhen commendations 'fore her face, Her high encomia's did enchase; When tongues of Strangers could not hold Till they her praise to all had told, Yea to her self too, yet her ear Ne're listen'd to't, 'twas her great fear, Lest some black evil her should seize, If puff'd up by fuch things as these.

#### XVI.

Gives God the glory of

56

Bleffings she did acknowledge them, And often said, she should condemn

Her

Death of Mrs. Susanna Perwich.

Her felf of much ingratitude,
And not her duty understood,
Unless she very thankful were
To him that of all gifts that are,
The fountain is, to him alone,
She joy'd to give what was his own:
And with the best of all she had
Sincerely serve him, and make glad,
Her pious friends, that earnestly,
Pray'd for this her humility.

### XVII.

Black spots to her abominable
Were alwayes held, nor was she able
To bear their sight, she did complain,
Till they were taken off again,
Where e're she saw them, her self ever
So much detested them that never
Durst she wear them, for well she knew,
If she had don't she must renew
Repentance for't: she'd ne're disgrace,
God's workmanship in her own face,
Whose lustre never shineth less,
Than when in such an whorish dress.

Abominates black spots.

57

All her rich

qualities.

### XVIII.

Not naked was her back or breast, What was most chaste she loved best. Whisks, Handcherchiefs, she'd always wear, Where others shamelesty went bare.

And nakedness.

hey

The exemplary Life, and lamented

They yet live whom the carefully ... Consulted, what most lawfully In all parts of her garb she might [188] Wear without sin, and do what's right. She ne're would in the least desire, Uncomeliness in her attire. And the state of t

Delights in decent and modest attire.

Decent the lov'd, and neat to be, As best besitted her degree. Her Whisks, Quoifs, Hoods, and silver purles Suited her garments silken furles. Fine Bracelets, Ear-rings, Neck-laces, Sometimes those parts encompasses, That when the led the Dances' mong The many beauteous Ladies young, Which to her Mother's Scoool were fent, She might give them the more content. Yet this to her no pleasure gave; For she had rather been more grave; But that the business of her place. Required such an handsome grace. and the second of the

# in VX. William XX.

rals.

A transition Thus we a little now have seen from morals What were the virtues of this Queen to supernatu- Of Diamonds, in moral things, But that which lifes her on the wings Of highest fame, is yet behind, The best endorments of her mind,

In works of grace and holiness, Let's see her now in that brave dress,

# XXI.

That which first wrought upon her foul, And did her happy name enrole Among true Converts, was the Death Of a dear friend, whose mortal breath Gone suddenly, left such impression, (According to her own confession) That the enquiring of her God, What was the meaning of this rod, 'Twas plainly told her, reformation And not at all her desolation: But that her fouls eternal good Was only fought; at which the stood . 3 Pausing a while, and then she said, Is this the reason God hath laid His rod upon me? I'le repent Of every fin, I'le now relent; I'le fearch my heart, I'le try my wayes, I'le hearken what my conscience sayes, ... Concerning mine eternal state, And what is like to be my fate; Lest I likewise surprized be, By sudden death as well as he.

Her conversion, and the occasion of it.

Thus first resolving she proceeds,
Examins Thoughts, and words, and deeds, JIA

Her Self-examination.

with the

Compares them with God's holy Word, To see wherein her dearest Lord Offended was, and what the spring, Such filthy noisom streams did bring, Wherewith the was polluted fo, And did a fresh still overflow So fast upon her; last the spyes Whence twas, and then aloud the cryes

#### XXIII.

O my great Sin Original, Her fight of Hence, hence, my toul corruptions all Boilup, break forth, contaminate Original sin, What e're I do, communicate Abominations ugly stain danger of it. To my best actions ; hence my pain, Even from the grand iniquity Of Father Adam wickedly Rebelling gainst his Maker, when In's loyns lay all the fons of men. Then I among the rest was there, And in that hin had equal share. Oh how I am indrencht all o're, In that abominable gore! How filch, and fin, and milery, And even a Hellish slavery Inthrals me now! what hideous crimes Grow thick upon me! how betimes Each morning doth my naughty heart Cast forth its filth! how many a dart

All the day long do I fend out
'Gainst Heaven in my rebellion stout!
As full of poyson as the Toad!
Or Serpents which lye on the road,
With speckled skin, but venom'd head,
Indangering all that on them tread!

#### XXIV.

Satan still tempts me every day, Yea hour and minute, there's no way Left open for me to escape His fierce assaults, the ugly shape, Of some new guilt or other still Deforme my heart, my mind, and will. No fooner are his evil motions, Suggested to me, or his potions Of poys'nous lusts in's golden cup, To my vile ienses offer'd up, But I embrace them, and comply With his allurements presently. Base my affections! base my heart! Oh how the dread of 't makes me start! To think how dangerous is my case, And that the only proper place, For such a sinner is to fry; In Hell's hot fire eternally.

She complains of temptations from fin and Satan.

#### XXV.

Thus, thus, she muses, and then prayes, Cryes out to God would not leave her in these mayes God for

Strength against them, and for a thorough work of

heart.

Of sin and death, Oh no said she! Let God do what he will with me, Chastise, afflict, break, bruise, correct; So he'l youchsafe me to direct In path of Life, and me translate Grace in her Out of this sinful cursed state, In which I now by nature lye, And crown me with the dignity Of his high favour, mercy, grace, And cause my feet to run the race. Of his Commandements, then I Nor care to live, nor fear to dye. When once sweet influences of Love, All melt my heart, drop from above. This, this, is all my foul requires, O let it burn in these pure fires! These Aromaticks! let them give Their powerful odors, I shall live. Best in these stames; Owhat a change Is here! O tell me, is 't not strange! That she should make such blessed use From her friend's Death, thus to produce Life in her self! therefore it was She joy'd so much, as often as She spake thereof, and plainly found, God's love to her did more abound, H In taking of that friend away, Then if he had liv'd to this day. Such great good sometimes God intends, When he some skarp affliction sends.

Death of Mrs. Susanna Perwich.

'Twas her own frequent saying too, Thar all things put together do Work for the good of those that fear, And love God, with an heart sincere.

# XXVI.

The ground-work thus begun in her Bout four years fince, the did bestir Her self to carry on the building, With precious stones, and costly guilding. Her time far Spent, the now makes baste, And by her good will doth not waste One minute more; she will redeem The time that's loft, a great esteem She puts on every person, thing, That helpt reform her wandering. Now the keeps close to th' good old way, Careful no more to go aftray, But wisely walks with circumspection, And often makes a lad reflection Upon her former course of life, Contending with an holy strife, To go the faster unto bliss, Nor stope till come where now she is.

Her progress in the work of Grace.

11971153. 6215-Part Day

XXVII. What pains she took fully to know Sweet heavenly Truths! how she would go the took for From Book to Back! to catechise, Her self where the foundation lyes.

T. i

The pains found knowledge.

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In Perkins, Baal, or any other That could teach better than other,

#### XXVIII.

Writes diligently at Church.

The paper Books, and Sermon notes,
She left behind, plainly denotes,
With how much reverend care she did
Receive God's Word, and wisely hid
It in her heart; she would repeat
Choice passages, and made the feat
Of what she heard her heart to be,
More than her writing Book we see.
When she came home, she did retire,
On the Lord's Dayes, and much enquire
What she had miss'd of what was said,
And when her Notes she over read,
Soon mended, if they wanting were
With a devont Religious care.

## XXIX.

Secks bleffing upon: what she hears by prayer. This being done it was not all
Sh'was wont to do, for she would call
For bleffing on't, with bended knees,
From him whose eye in secret sees.
Ejaculations from her heart,
She'd frequently to Heaven dart.
No time so pleasant as the Night,
When she might most be out of sight.
No place by her so much desir'd,
As where she might be most retir'd,

Far from all noise and observation,
To pour out her souls warm devotion.
When she sometimes could not be found,
She'd hid her self, where the sweet sound
Of her deep sighings, sobs, and cryes,
Might secretly to Heaven rise,
Unheard of any but his ears,
Who knew her thoughts, and saw her tears.

#### XXX.

Vain wanton Books her foul abhorr'd, As an offence to her dear Lord. The Bible was her chiefest Book, In which her practife was to look And read, and meditate all day, As oft as she could get away From other bus'ness; her great care Was to grow rich in knowledge there. Hard questions sometimes she would put, And lik'd the Answers which best cut All knots; she was inquisitive, That she her heart as a large hive, Might fill with hony combes of Truth, On which she fuck'd thus in her Youth. Such Keyes she used frequently, That open'd Wards which easily Would not give way without:her minde, With heavenly thoughts she thus refin'd.

Hates vain Books, but; studies the Bible much.

#### XXXI.

What good
Books she
read, and
what was
her evening
and morning
Work.

The Works of Watson, Shepherd, Love, Goodwin, and Spurstow, to improve Was her endeavour and delight, As much as might be, day and night. Some one of these she alwayes kept At her Beds head, and 'fore she slept, Did read an hour and sometimes more, That laden with a precious store, She might take rest, and when her eyes First open'd, 'fore she 'gan to rise, She did revolve what she had read, The night before within her Bed. While in the morning others slept, She meditated, pray'd, and wept.

# XXXII.

Sins of omisfion trouble her.

Sins of omission many times,
Touch'd her as much as atted crimes.
If she were heavy, dead, or dull
At Holy Duties, it did pull
Her heart much more with inward grief,
Than if by hands of wretched Thief
Her choicest treasures all were lost,
Wherein was greatest worth and cost.

#### XXXIII.

Her delight When Sabbaths came or Sacrament, in the Sab- Her devont soul then strongly went

Death of Mrs. Susanna Perwich. To celebrate those blessed seasons, With ardent zeal: no carnal reasons Prevail'd with her, to take her off; Nor aking head, nor painful cough

67 bath, and the duties of it.

#### XXXIV.

Could ever cool her hot affection,
Yet still complain'd of imperfection
In all her duties, and then cry'd,
Oh wo to me! had not Christ dy'd
To purifie my holy things:
Thus by her Faith she often brings,
What Christ had done and suffer'd too,
To her own heart; and this she'd do.
Continually, on all occasions,
When Satan came with his invasions.

She sees a need of Christ in all.

# XXXV.

Pure Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, In her souls eye did brightly shine. To these her heart was so endear'd, That their pollutions she much sear'd. She is careful about Christ's pure Worship.

# XXXVI.

Sighing she faid, O how shall I Suffer for Chtist! him to deny How grievous is't! and yet how meak Am I to bear! fure 't will foon break My feeble spirit in bonds to lye, When I am call'd to testifie

She fears
her own
strength if
called to
suffering.

The

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The truths I own: the times may come, When a fierce cruel Martyrdom, May true Believers portion be; And if it chance to fall on me, What shall I do? I'm full of care, Lest I in sufferings lose my share. And yet I tremble at the thought Of those sad sorrows may be brought Upon me, for the Gospel's sake, Of which I now profession make. However I will learn to trust Him whose performances are just, His many gracious Promises Contain in them great sollaces, Which ne're yet fail'd, when trusted on, And by true faith rely'd upon. Besides I'm much refreshed by The thoughts of that good Company, Which in their sufferings altogether, Will much encourage one another.

#### XXXVII.

She had ma- Many there were fought her good will,
ny profers for Rich, handsom, beautiful, but still
marriage. She them refus'd, she ne're would Wed,
Or cared for the marriage Bed,
Till such a one a Suiter came,
That felt the love, ador'd the Name
Of her dear God: till she could say,

He was a man could warmly pray, And first in Christs own bosom lay.

# XXXVIII

So sweet she was, courteous and kind, And in all hearts so much entwin'd, That whosoever knew her would Do to the utmift what they could, With Father, Mother, to prevail For her Converse: they would not fail, As oft as might be, her to get Abroad with them, and scarce would let Her return home in many dayes, Defiring rather she alwayes Might stay with them. But oh the fate! That by fuch means she felt of late! For when at a friends house she meets, And lodgeth there, behold damp sheets Cling close about her in the Bed, At which she waking faid, I'm dead : And so it prov'd, alas! for wo! At thought on't I'm afflicted to! That brinish tears drop from mine eyes, My heart with throbs, and inward cryes, All broken is! what shall I say? She's thus untimely fnatcht away! Shall I the careless Maid go blame? And tell her what a horrid shame, It is, that by her negligence, So choice a one is lost from hence?

Her company was loved, and much defired by friends.

Her sickness unto death, with the occasion of it.

Alas !

The exemplary Life, and lamented

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Alas! alas! it is no boot, She was permitted thus to do't, God's own o're-ruling Providence Was pleas'd it self thus to dispense.

### XXXIX.

The manner of her sickness, and how grieveus.

What I therefore shall further do, Will our sad griefs yet more renew, In telling what her sickness was, And that therein she lay ev'n as Upon a rack, in terments great, The pain whereof made her to sweat, And us to weep 'bout her beds side, And with our floods raise a full tide.

#### XL.

Her patience and submission unto God, under all her pains.

O God! O God! she often cry'd,
And on his Goodness still rely'd,
To be supported and preserv'd,
Till she with Patience fully serv'd
His holy Will; 'midst all her grief
This was to her a great relief,
To think that still within his hand
She safely lodg'd, and his command
As much obey'd in what she felt,
As when upon her knees she knelt.
No froward word, fell from her lips,
When tortures wrested hands and hips,
Couvulsive motions, Mother sits,
New sorrows night and day begets,

And

And yet she's silent, 'cause she knows, 'Twas God alone that fent these throws.

# XLI.

One time a little fear her seiz'd, But presently her heart was eas'd, As careful standers by did find By th's weet expressions of her mind. Shall I think God hath me for saken Saith she? since Christ the load hath taken Of all my fins; no, I'le not dread Nor sin, nor Satan, when I'm dead, I doubt not, but in Blifs to be, And beatifick Visions lee.

A cloud of fear comes ... but vanisheth again.

### X L I.I.

When God was pleas'd her to revive A little, and make her alive Again, as 'twere, from pangs of death, These words she utter'd at next breath. Pray Sister tell me, what's the date Of this good day? T'le celebrate Its mem'ry, if I longer live, And God shall please more time to give. Then thee and I'le both strive to be. Better by far; the world shall see, Our business is in grace to grow, And hand in hand to Heaven go.

Her thankfulness when a little eased.

# XLIII.

She calls for friends to them.

The last Tuesday i'th'month of June, Finding her self much out of tune, take leave of And that her time 'gan to draw nigh, When the uadoubtedly must dye, Her Father, Mother, Sifters all At midnight she thought fit to call, Of them to take her solemn leave, And so go hasten to receive A better life, when this should end, As God at this time did intend.

#### XLIV.

Her speeches to them.

For sev'ral hours such exhort ation She gave them all, to admiration, Speeches so grave, so wife, so good, And all so plainly understood, So sage, so serious, so religious, So full of prudence, so ingenious, That every word went to the heart Of those that heard them, every part Of her discourse so profited, That all the while their tears were shed So much the faster, and the thought This precious Life could not be bought At any rate, but must be lost From all friends here, O how it cost Thousands of groans all that night long! At every word fell from her tongue.

#### XLV.

When she had spoke her mind at large, And to all there had given charge, Of love, sweet unity, and peace After she should have her release From hence, then with her Fathers leave, 'Twas her desire each should receive Some token from her, to be kept By them that round about her wept. Her Rings, her Books, her Instruments, Her Works, her Cloaths, her Ornaments, Of every fort, she parted so, That every one their own might know.

XLVI.

But among all her Legacies, Some of the very best were these. To the young Ladies of the School, The holy Scriptures Cristal pool She did commend, to wash their eyes, When they first in the mornings rile. By sweet devotions she desir'd, They'd labour to get their hearts fir'd As oft as might be; wanton Books To throw away, and sober looks Bring alwayes when they did attend The publick Ord'nance, and to spend Their precious time on the Lord's Day, Not in vain dressings, but to pray, Reade, meditate, and so improve Those holy hours in purest love

Her Legacies left in memorial of her.

Especially
those to the
Centlewomen
of the School.

To

The exemplary Life, and lamented

To heavenly things. Thus far she went, And then began to be quite spent.

#### XLVII.

Her mind is Heavenward,

When a friend ask'd her how she found Her felf next day? with a low found She faid, I go to Heaven, I
Now hasten thither, thither slye
As fast as may be, on the wings
Of faith and hope, where Angels sings.
Yet after this she lingred out
Another full whole week about,
And some hours more, in torments great,
Yet not perceiv'd at all to fret
Against Gods hand, but quietly
Resign'd her self in peace to dye.

### XLVIII.

She foretels the hour of her Death, which proved accordingly.

On Munday Morning 'fore she dy'd,
Two dayes and half she often cry'd,
And then shall my soul be at rest,
In my Lords bosom, and be blest.
She said so, and it proved so,
As if her Lord was pleas'd to show
This secret to her, for at noon
Next Wednesday, her breath, how soon
Was't gone? in a weak silent groan,
And we lest mourning all alone!
You that late toll'd her passing-bell,
May hasten now to ring her Knell.

She's

She's dead! the's dead! there's no more hope Of her Life here, the onely Scope She aim'd at, now the doth enjoy, Whilst fore afflictions us annoy.

## XLIX.

All she sought was a better Life, And to become the Lambs dear Wife. His Tewels, Bracelets, righteom Robes, His blood, his Spirit, his starry Globes, Her eye and heart were eager after; The hopes of these fill'd her with laughter Amidst the many screeks and tears, She met with from the King of fears. Faith, Love, Humility, each grace Shin'd bright in her, the lovely face Of her dear Lord when first the spy'd, She car'd not then how foon she dy'd. That thus adorn'd she might be bold. To stand before him, and behold Those radiatures that glitter there, Where the eternal bliffes are. How swift her motions were! that thither She might come richly laden, whither Pure (pirits flye, till the had got The place where lay her goodly lot. How restless was she! therefore slies On wings of Angels 'bove the skies, Before we thought on't, up she goes, In glorious Chariots, where no foes

She is wholly taken up with thoughts of Christ, and coming to him. Of sin or death molest her more, Which wrack'd her here with pains so sore.

#### L

The lamentation over her dead body upon the floor.

.78

While the lyes dead upon the floor, How friends stand weeping at the door! While the is in her Night clothes drest, How sweet her smiles are 'bove the rest That yet survive!, how many killes On her dead face! there's none that misses To take their farewel. Oh! how many Came crowding in! there was not any But long'd to see her once again, While the above ground did remain. What floods of tears there now did meet On her pale cheeks, and winding-sheet! All eyes about her full of bubbles, And all their hearts too, full of troubles. They wring their hands, lift up their voice Aloud in cryes, and mournful noise.

#### LI.

The neighbours lament her loss. And now when these sad tydings came
Abroad i'th'Town, and when the same
Began to spread the City round,
And the whole Country. Oh the sound!
Of deep setcht sighs that you might hear,
In ev'ry place! how many a teat
Fell from the eyes of all that knew,
How great, how sore this loss! more true,
And

Death of Mrs. Susanna Perwich. And general griefs were never known, In any age, for such an one.

In any age, for fuch an one.

She liv'd desir'd, lamented dy'd,

Who lov'd her now 'twas fully try'd:

Both far and neer all England o're

She'l be bewail'd by thousands more.

### LII.

No Father e're more dearly lov'd A child; no child yet ever prov'd More gracious, dutiful, and tender To a dear Father, she would render What e're to th'utmost she could give, To make her Father's comforts live: The chief staff of his age she was, The greatest stay. Alas! alas! What stayes are these to lean upon! Broken so soon! and so soon gone!

How dutiful she was and tender of her aged Father.

### LIII.

At her sad parting Funeral,
What num'rous eyes were weeping all!
What aking hearts! what heavy looks!
What overslowing spreading brooks
Of surging sorrows! mourning blacks,
Scarfs, Gloves, Wine's given, nothing lacks
To celebrate the Obsequies
Of her that thus tamented dyes.
Great pitty 'twas, said old and young,
As she i'th'room stood them among,

Her Funeral folemnity. In Veluet Herse, with Garlands crown'd, And her Companions weeping round. Friends, Neighbours, and acquaintance all Came flocking in both great and small, To mourn for this rare flower of youth, And follow her to the graves mouth. At her Interments lamentation, So crowded was the Congregation, That He the Word did then dispense Scarce saw a greater audience, On such occasion, in that place: 'Iu Hackney Church, where her sweet face Now hidden lyes, cover'd with dust, While her bleft foul among the just Sings and triumphs. Well! she is gone, What now remains more to be done? Though her griefs end, our agonies Thus now begin sad Elegies.

An Elegy upon her Death.

### LIV.

Deep fighs! torn hearts! wet eyes! bemoan The Mistris of our joyes; each groan Lament the loss that Ages past N'ere knew son nifold, make hast To drop your Pearls upon her Heise, And cause her live in mournful Verse. Come Parents dear, weep o're your child, On which you have so often smil'd. Come Musick Masters, hear the tone She trils forth in her dying groan.

Come Ladies lay your Ivory hand On her soft skin, a while here stand, To see what difference sickness makes On fairest beauties, when it takes Colour, and freshness quite away, As 'twill from all of you one day. Come Brethren, Sisters, Kindred all, And see how vain it is to call Her back again, she hears no more, Now she's arriv'd at th' other shore. Come Strangers which so ravish'd were With many a curious dainty Air, That she was wont to melodize Into your ears, before your eyes. Come young ones see what here lyes cropt, A Rose in'ts bloom, the Tree is lopt, While yet the fruit remain'd upon't, Before't had time to ripen on't. Come all her old acquaintances, See now in deaths black ballances What your weight is, when life is gone, It may be your own case anon. Come Virgins wreath your flowers about Your Garlands, as you carry her out. Your turns will come ere long to go, The same way too, it must be so. Take Patterns from her Virtues rare, That you with her in bliss may share.

#### LV.

Mean while, Alas! what shall we say, From whom she's now thus fled away? The fables of the darkest night Take place while she is out of fight, The beauteous heaven ne're Thed Juch beams, As flow'd from her in golden streams. Lusters of Grace out-shine the rayes Of the bright Sun, ev'n at noon dayes. Now these absenting disappear, What have we left our hearts to cheer? The Garden which she visited, No Garden is now she is dead. No Walks, no Arbors, beds of flowers Smel sweet, no artificial bowers Give us content, now she is gone, And we left in them all alone. Within doors there's no Company, For want of her Society. Her fingle felf was more than many, Too fill her room up there's not any, Mong our remaining focials left, Alas! alas! we are bereft, Of such a full Confort in one, That all our Musicks now are gone. Lute, Viol, Song-book, altogether, Cannot make up such another. Where once her measuring feet did tread, Alas! we now our tears do shed, And

And wet the floor, our trembling hearts. In forrowing motions act their parts. No Dances, Voices, Lessons, more, We must expect from her; our fore Is very grievous! who can tell How such strong passions to reped? Which in renewed surges rise, From our sad hearts and watry eyes.

#### LVI.

Indeed if the could once again Appear as formerly, our pain Would soon asswage; her warbling arm, Soft touch, weet voice, would quickly charm Our doleful plaints, her Musick strains More cordial were than all the grains Of rich Ingredients Doctors give, To make their dying Patients live. If precious, Powders, Pearls, or Gold Could fave Life, the had liv'd till old. No Syrrups, Liquors, Julips, Gems, Can so far sap dry wither'd stems, As to revive them, one cold breath Quite kills them, from the mouth of death. But stay a while, methinks I hear Her rare set melodies so clear, As if her own well tuned head, At found thereof rose from the dead. Others when neither heart nor life Seem'd to remain in them, the strife

Another Elegy. 84

The exemplary Life, and lamented Betwixt her hand and Instrument, So fill'd them with a rare content,

That out of deepest sadness they Cheerful and pleasant went away. And may not such effects as these Give us also a little ease? From the same Musicks? Alas! no! All that now proves but a vain show.

### LVII.

What her friends (hould do now she is gone.

What once we heard, must hear no more. Our business now is to deplore What cannot be recall'd, and strive, To do as she did when alive. Pray, Read, Discourse, and Meditate Of what concerns our future state. This was her work, her greatest joy, She counted all the world a toy, Compar'd with this. Her heavenly King She long'd to go to, long'd to fing In that loud Chorus, sweeter layes, And from her foul tune higher praise, Then lungs or fingers here could make, Even then when oft her head did ake. Her Viol-strains, her Vocal trils, We ne're would mifs with our good wills, Though the was wont oft to complain, She play'd and fung in no small pain. Willing she was at any time, To help such hearts, as fain would climb

In-

Into celestial thoughts, all these, In love to Christ, she lov'd to please. Thinking no better use could be, Of her sweet Musicks harmony.

# LVIII.

At last when she had run her race Alotted here, she speeds apace To her dear God, with many a groan She cryes to him, and makes her moan, That weary of this world she'd fain Return her spirit to him again. And so she did, to Heaven she hy'd, Where now she lives Christs joyful bride. His ornaments are now upon her, His glorious eyes now fixed on her, Before under her pained head, While the lay in her dying bed, His arms enclosed her; but now He hath fulfill'd his marriage vow, And taking her up to his Throne, Gives then fand smiles for every groan. With new embraces, sellaces He kindly now her compasses. In stead of this worlds clam'rous noise, Much sweeter Musick feeds her joyes. Her fongs are now all Hallelujah, To her eternal King Fehovah. Oh thither let our souls defire In divine ardours now expire.

Her passage towards, Heaven.

But shall I leave her thus? Ah no! A review of Methinks I cannot let her go. her. Methinks I fee her in the Walks About the Garden, where she talks VVith her own soul, unto her Lord. Of those sweet things which in his word Shethen and there had newly read, " !! And therewith her heart fully fed. Methinks I fee her in the room, . VVhere she was daily wont to come, At meal times still, with some good Book, VVhich alwayes shee'long with her took, Within her hand, under her arm, That she her precious soul from harm Might safely keep, while thus employ'd, All her life time untill she dy'd: d' Methinks I see her in the front, 'Mong the young Ladies she was wont To lead up, on the dancing dayes; When friends and strangers came alwayes. Methinks I fee her take the Viol, That fuch as would have no denial, She might in great civility, With her sweet Musick satisfie. Methinks I see her, here and there? Above, below stairs, every where, 15 d With pleasant look, with cheerful eye, And kind falutes, still passing by...

Alm! alas! shall I no more
See her, as I was wont before!
She's gone! she's gone! what shall I say?
We must all follow the same way.
Who knows how soon?, we must all come,
As well as she to the cold tomb.

#### LX.

Shall we then any more delay Speedy repentance? since each day, Each hour, each minute, may cut off Our thread of life? since one small cough May quickly waste us? or consumption Soon endus? Oh! let no presumption Possess the healthy, lusty, young, Though ne're so well, though ne're so strong, In flower of Age, in heat of youth, In vigor, frem ofs, yet how doth Death seize on them with his cold blaste; And cause them fall at's foot as fast As leaves from Trees? fears he to blow On any mortal wight? ah no! When their time's spent, and hour is come, To others they must yeeld their room. What do we talk of weeks, dayes, hours? When we can't fay one moments ours; The distance 'twixt our life and death, Is't any more than one short breath?

An exhortation to repentance, and preparation for death.

#### LXI.

No possible exemption from death to any, how good or great foever.

The richest ransoms cannot give The greatest Dons the least reprieve. No heaps of gold, no Counsels deep, Can any one from a grave keep. No honours, beauties, riches, wealth, Wisdom or learning can give health, Or save ones life a moment more, Then was appointed long before. As goodness, so nor greatness can Prolong the time of our short span. Dukes, Nobles, Earls, Kings, Princes, Queens As well as others, deaths black screens Shall furely visit, the same shades They must pass through, same dismal glades Shall seize on them too, they shall have Experience of the darksom grave. Where smell, nor colour in their dust Shall make a difference, they all must Be equall there; Scepters and Spades Are much as one, where death invades Gyants and Babes are both alike To him, when his keen darts do frike. He gives to all a conquering charge, And in that war there's no discharge. Monarchs and Beggars the same state Have after long, or later date. Nor Robes, nor Crowns, nor Splendid Thrones Fence Royal hearts from dying groans.

Death of Mrs. Susanna Perwich.

No Kingdoms, Armies, Empires can Here priviledge the mightiest man. Then midst great banquets, sports, and plea-Should not the greatest Prince find leisure, To medicate on this sad fate, Which him also early or late, Most certainly will feize upon? He ne're grows wife till this be done.

### LXII.

This being so, and needs must be Without prevention, as we see, Shall me remain still in the deep Of sins security; and sleep Our selves to death? shall we not rise With quickest speed, and rub our eyes? That we may clearly fee the way, Where we were wont to go aftray, It to avoid? and chuse the road, That they went in, whose blest abode, Is now in Heaven? if we do not Thus here, even as our bodies rot In slime and filth, our fouls also Laden with fin, to Hell must go.

The exhortation to prepare for death re-enforced.

## LXIII.

Should we not then be alwayes ready When death us calls? and with a steady come fit to Hand of true faith take a strong hold On Christ? that so we may be bold

Hom to bedye, and the fruit of it.

Deaths face to look on Without fear,
When e're he shall to us appear?
Ghaftly and grim his visage is,
Yet he shall fend us up to bliss.
His killing datts, his cruel stings
Ne're hurt the good, no terror brings.
Faith, Holines, Sincerity,
Makes death a precious Legacy
To gracious hearts; it them transmits
Thicher where each believer sits
Surrounded with most glorious grace,
Reselected from his Saviours face.
And where now she's in high content,
Whom we below here thus lament.

#### LXIV.

A ferious exhortation to the Gentlewomen, that either are or have been of the School. Now you roung Ladies of the School,
Lest your affections grow too cool.
Sit down, consider well your case,
Have any of you sirmer place
Than she? in this worlds tottering frame
Are not you all o'th' very same
Mould as she was? may not your lot
Be th' very next to her? are not
The same infirmities in you?
Same weakness, frailties, causes too
Of sin and death? have you exemption
More than the rest? can a redemption
Be gained for you more than other,
By power, or savour, 'bove another?

Tel

Tell me, what is the priviledge That you can for your selves allege? Are you young? handsom? beautiful? Could not she iay as much to th' full As most of you? have you rare parts? Or are you skill'd in curious Arts In Works? or Musicks? any thing? That's excellent? can you play? fing? Beyond all humane expectation, Even unto greatest admiration? All this she did; and yet we see, Her under stroke of death to be. Have you more honours? riches? wealth? A greater share in strength or health? Well! be it so; will this avail To give you rescue? will death fail One moment of his time? or will He make long stay for you, untill You ready are; at your request? And so spare you above the rest? What warrant have you for't? will he By greatest offers bribed be? Or will he at your stern command Forbear a while, and make a stand? If this would cause him not to strike, Or disappear, then fure 'tis like, Nor great, nor small, rich, poor would dye, But either would command or buy Life for themselves, and still renew Or words, or gifts, as dangers grew From

From their diseases, or old age, What e're they had, they'd still engage New sums, for a new term of years, To save them from the King of fears. But let's not be deceiv'd, Alas! Such fine expedient never was Yet practifed, nor never will, But we undoubtedly shall still, Find that black fate irrevocable, Still like himself, inexorable. If Fathers fighs, or Mothers groans, If dear Relations doleful moans, If friends bewailing round about Could keep out fickness, drive death out; If brinish tears, or lamentations, Or the most fervent invocations; If the Physitians care and skill, Or richest Cordials in the bill That he prescrib'd, could have prevail'd Her to preserve, we had not fail'd Of our desire, she had not dy'd, Nor we so bitterly have cry'd.
For our sad loss; what then remains? But that with all your might and pains You hasten, and your selves apply Tolive so, as not fear to dye. She you a lively pattern gave, So serious was the, and so grave, So humble, holy, heavenly, So much in duties constantly,

So little minded she the pleasures, The house afforded, or earths treasures; So weaned from this world below, So fast the did to glory go; And all this daily in your fight, Early i'th' morning, late at night; That if you do not imitate These her rich qualities, your fate Will be most lamentable; you Of all the rest that most her knew, Take heed you do not carelesly Let slip the opportunity, That yet you have, the precious season Of grace that yet remains, what reason Have you to look for happines, Unless you practise Holiness? As late the did, while yet alive. Sweet Ladies, I beseech you strive To be like her, get her renown, That you in Heaven may wear a Crown, As she now doth. Oh give sweet rest To Jesus Christ betwixt your breast. Let him your bosom-jewel be, He was to her; I fain would see You all enflam'd with the same love, That she to this her Lord above Had alwayes burning in her heart; O labour here to act her part. Her Legacy do not forget, Which she among those jewels set

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She valued most, and left to you, Her memory sometimes to renew. Pray'd she in secret? do you go In secret too, and pray you so. Did she much love to read and hear Gods holy Word? and many a tear Shed from a broken heart? did she Alwayes with God delight to be? In holy thoughts, in sweet Communion, In neer acquaintance, strictest union? Oh that I could perswade you all Unto the same! oh that the call Which her example gives you, might So work upon you in the fight, Of all that know you, that it may Occasion all your friends to say, Though her removal be your crofs, Yet 'tis your gain, and not your loss.

#### LXV.

A particular advice to all neer Relations.

Where dearest love, most sweet content
Have lost their object, where the bent
Of strong affections want the scope
They us'd to aim at, where the hope
Of some rare, choice delight doth fail,
And where no comforts can prevail,
To quiet and compose the mind,
The only remedy I find,
Is presently to hasten from
The mud-dry'd stream; and haste to come

To the sweet fountain of all good, Where it will best be understood, How deep our forrows are, how great Our unknown troubles; What's the heat Of our inordinate defires, And those hot scorching burning fires That flame within us? Oh let's there Drench deep, refresh our souls, take care To quench our droughts, thence take reliefs That may give ease to all our griefs. A fountain 'tis so calm, so cool, So healing too, a filver pool So clear, so fresh, so pleasant taste It gives to all, that we but waste Our precious time while we refuse Its dainty streams; oh let us chuse This safe, sure help, above all others That Brethren, Sisters, Fathers, Mothers, Can us afford, in our distress. All put together give much less Support or comfort, one small drop From this high spring, down from the top Of that gold Mountain where it runs, Gives more refreshments than whole tuns Of these low muddy waters here, Even when they feem to run most clear. If we then haste to wash, bath, drink Of this sweet font, we ne're shall fink I'th' Sea of our own passions wide, But bear up 'gainst the strongest tyde

Of forrows, while this is the helm Of our hopes, what can overwhelm Or drown us? we shall never split Our Ship with shelves, or sands, or hit Against hard rocks, no boistrous blasts, Or surging storms thall hurt our masts. Where doleful plaints immoderate are, And endless, these aloud declare We lov'd too much what we lament In such excess, and must repent Of this great lin, shall we not rest In what God doth, as ever belt? Shall we not suffer him fulfill His own all-wife and soveraign will? Are we so angry 'cause the flower' Is cropt by him, who hath the power To take his own when e're he please? What though we plead such things as these? Ah! 'twas a flower, fo sweet, so fair, So beautiful, so choice, so rare, A flower we lov'd to look upon With great delight, that flower alone, Which we rejoye'd in most of all, Above the rest on the round ball. Well't may be so; perhaps we smelt Too much unto't , perhaps we felt Our hearts too much engag'd, our hand Too much upon't, our eye to stand Upon this flower, and there to pore On the fine streaked colours more,

Then

Then we should do; how many a flower Have we oft spoyl'd in one short hour, With our warm hand, and our hot breath, Have we not wither'd it to death? Apes hug their young and lose them for When we in our great folly go The same way too, is't any wonder, If the wife God doth put afunder Us and our comforts? let's be wife At last, oh let us now advise What our great duty is, furely 'Tis to be filent, not ask why God hath done this? when he consumes Man for his sin, can all his fumes Or frets within give any ease? Or cause the hand of God to cease From the least stroke? ah no! how vain Is't? and how finful to complain? Shall forry man thus with his Maker Contend so fiercely? be partaker Of so great guilt, and not submit? But still remain in's sullen fit, If we continue to do to, May it not bring some greater blow Down quick upon us ? let's Take heed Lest God in his great wrath proceed Us more to punish; we should rather Seek to find him our tender Father, By humble, patient, child-like fear, Let us adore him and revere

His holy Name. He's a good God If we please him, his very rod All dipt in honey shall relieve And comfort give, when we most grieve. As for our friend that now is gone, Our dear Relation we bemoan, So much, so long, let us rejoyce, That though no more we hear her voice 'Mongst us poor mortals, yet she's where Much better friends, Relations are. She fings much sweeter tunes than ever, She playes unwearied strains that never Shall have an end, her aking head Now akes no more, her restless bed Pains her no more, her cryes and groans Are all turn'd to melodious tones; Her cares, her griefs, her brinish tears Are now all lost, and all her fears Are vanish'd quite, she's laid to rest In her Lords bosom, there's a nest Of such strong comforts she ne're knew, So fresh, so springing up a new, That if we lov'd her, we must needs Rejoyce to think what she there feeds Upon for ever, what sweet smiles She lives among? and what high piles Of wealth and store she there enjoyes? While we remain still in the noise Of a loud, clamerous, roaring world, Where we from toyl to toyl are hurl'd,

Toss'd, vex'd, tormented more and more With turmoils, crosses, troubles fore, All forts of fins, temptations, crimes Still us annoy i'th' best of times, We e're yet met with: every kind Of wants, diseases, griefs of mind, Sollicite us, we ne'te are quiet, Nor ne're shall be, till the same diet She now feeds on, be ours also. Oh! thither let's make haste to go In our affections first, and then At our last dissolution, when God shall appoint; mean while let us Be in deaths oft, for we best thus Befriend our selves, by frequent fights. Of Death's black face, do cause the frights Thereof to cease; familiar talk With a Death's head in every walk, 'Midst all our mirths and banquettings, If we discern deaths glimmerings, If in our gardens and our bowers, And our converse among sweet flowers, Still we with death acquainted are, And for his darts alwayes prepare, It ne're shall take us suddenly, Nor yet find us unfit to dye.

#### LXVI.

Now in the close of all I'le next, Tell you the feasonable Text,

Upon the words of the

The

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Text, I Cor. The Reverend Doctor pleas'd to take, 3.22. Death And did a useful Sermon make is yours. At her Interments. Words were the

At her Interments. Words were these, Sweet Death is yours. Death gives you ease, That Death which all Believers dye, And by which though their Bodies lye In slimy Valleys of the grave, Yet those same filthy slimes they have So sweeten'd by Christ's rich persume, (His odours fure will ne're consume) That there they lye as if in beds Of fragrant Roses, he that sheds Salt tears upon them doth but mingle Bitter with sweet; there's no one single, No, nor yet compound smell that can Match th' Aromaticks of that man, In's very grave, that dyes a Saint, His Sepulcher needs no rich paint. Though what lyes there all putrid be, Though spoyl'd in the fine symmetry Of every part, yet I dare say That at the Resurrection day That dust shall blossom; a new flower Shall bud and blow from thence; that power That urn'd it there, with better scent Shall sweeten't, and make redolent. Most costly odours never gave So rich a scent as that shall have. This very dust, is dust of Gold, Bought with vast sums, can ne're be told.

Christ's

Christ's own heart blood, that pretious thing Was all paid for the purchasing This very dust; this rotten mould Blest Angels one day shall behold Quicken'd again, immortaliz'd, With Christ's own body similiz'd As vile as 'tis, splendors of Glory Shall brighten it, the highest story Of bliss it shall be mounted to, So high, so very high, that you Shall see the twinckling starry globes Beneath this dust, the costly robes It shall be vested with out-shine The Sun at Noon, all beams combine, When this dry dust unites again, To fix upon it, and remain In their full lusters. Purity Most incorrupt, agility Most quick and active, then shall be The new rais'd bodies property. If thus this casket as before, Shall be embroidered all o're With richer things then Gems or Gold, More then empearl'd. We may be bold To think the 1ewel lately pent Within it mach more Orient. That Diamonds all glittering Angles More sparkling are than all the spangles We elsewhere see. The difference must Be vastly great betwixt this dust And And that which quicken'd it: the glory As we do find by facred story, Which hath a reference to the tomb And fleshly part, is yet to come. But now the Nobler part, the mind, If we confider well, we find, Is in possession presently, When it doth from its body flie. Next moment is it not transpos'd From Earth to Heaven? and repos'd I'th' bosom of sweet rest and peace? Hath it not gain'd a full release? From sins? temptations? miseries? From all forts of calamities? Hath it not left a world behind, In which we nothing else can find, But vanities and fore vexations, With thousand thousand molestations? Hath it not bliffes now, and store Of such high joyes 't ne're knew before? Is't not enrob'd, enthron'd, encrown'd? With brighter glories, circled round With lusters more intense by far Than any in those orbes that are Now visible to humane eyes? Doth not Christs own sweet Vision rise Into emperial culminations, Of unapproached coruscations? What is the spangled Canopy Compar'd with this bright fulgency? Seated Seated in this high chair of State Doth not the glorious foul now hate Sins fnares below ? this mire and clay Which here 'twas clog'd with th'other day? Doth it not now with scorn behold This our contemptuous dirty mould? Is not the very dust it treads Now made of Stars? are not the beds Where now it takes repose the same, Which Christ himself long'd till he came Unto, when he his life had shed. And for poor finners to death bled? While thus in goodly dignity It fits aloft, sublime, and high, While Angel-like it is array'd, And all its golden beams display'd Before its Soveraigns beauteous face, Spoule of his heart, and of his Grace The large replenish'd subject is, And reigns thus in eternal bliss: While 'tis bedew'd, embalm'd, o're-run With streams from this ne're setting Sun, While all sweet influential Powers And virtues down upon it showers, While Union, Vision, Foy and Rest, Peace, Light, and Glory makes it bleft, While his love warms, melts, and inflames The foul, while all the pregnant names By which all future good is shown, Unto this bleffed foul are known,

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The exemplary Life, and lamerted While it partakes, sucks, feeds upon All this, as if it self alone Injoy'd it all, and this for ever, Must keep it alwayes, lose it never. Tell me I pray what is thy thought Of that sweet death such things hath For this rais'd soul? what Legacy (wrought More rich could well be given by Him, that by death gives such a life, So full of bliss, so free from Arise?

#### LXVII.

The charaliever's death.

These things consider'd, now I shall Eter of a Be- Proceed with Truth sweet death to call, A silver bridge that passetho're All good fouls to the other shore. A golden key made to unlock The gates of Glory to Christ's Flock, To open Wardrobes, Treasuries, Where all rich stores and jewels lyes. A sweet sleep in perfumed bed. Where inst men rest their wearied head. An Officer that gives possession To him that makes sincere profession Of all his hopes and expectations With fall compleat remunerations. Accomplisher of his defires, And what by true Faith he requires. Performer of sweet Promises, That easeth of all grievances.

Remover of his cares and fears, Answers all pray'rs, wipes off all tears. That turns the feed into its crop, Rich grace into its gallant top Of Glory; roots to full-blown flowers. Griefs drops into the golden showers Of Joy; that crowns the Conquerous. Who fought for Christ, the laborour In Wine-press of afflictions great, Rewards his sufferings, sorrow, sweat Which he with patience underwent, Self-abnegation, and content. A tite Ship that through surging Sea Bears atrue Christian quite away, From Rocks and quick-sands to his port, Which he seeks after, that strong fort Which men and divels too cannot Or hurt, or batter, with their shot. The ladder by which up we climb To th' place not measur'd out by time. The Mid-wife of a purer birth; An In-let to the sweetest mirth; That to the Bridegroom gives his Bride, Knits knots no more to be unty'd Betwixt them, puts the glittering Crown Upon her, and the sumptuous Gown Of needle-work in Ophir Gold, The garment which ne're waxeth old. That with August inauguration, Seats her in highest installation H 2

'Mong

'Mong those bright mansions which before Prepared were, and evermore
Stand firmly fix'd. That dwelling place 'Mong beams which from a Saviour's face Create whole myriads of blisses
Perpetually, and never misses.
If this be all the alteration
That death makes by a separation
Of soul and body for a space
Till both meet in so high a place,
Shall we not count it our best friend,
That brings us to so brave an end?

ACRO.

# ACROSTIGKS.

I.

S orrows how great! How fast they come U pon our hearts! how burdensom! S ighs, sobs, griefs, tears, most bitter moans A re our food now! more deep fecht groans N e're came from any; we are left

P ast remedy; this sudden thest
E ver surprize th where he can
R ich, poor, small, great, there is no man
W hate're he be must look to scape
I ts killing stroke; upon his nape
C ruel assaults will give their blow
H is life to end before they go.

#### II.

S ore griefs must needs afflict us when U ntimely death the bost of men S natcheth away, when Virgins young A re cropt i'th' bud, and plac'd among N ight-sepulchers; when we do see N. ew blossom'd Roses scatter'd be A t deaths black soot: may not we say?

P itty, oh pitty us! we pray H 3

Epe-

E specially since our sad griefs
R eturn so sast, and no reliefs
W ill ease our heavy sinking hearts,
I n midst of our most doleful smarts.
C ome Lord, true grace, peace, comfort give
H ear us, give answer, while we live.

### TII.

S he's bleft no doubt, now she is gone
U nto her Lord; Him, him alone
S he most desir'd, and lov'd to meet
A s Mary did, where his bleft feet
N ew tydings brought, of such sweet peace
N one knew before; she'd never cease
A t any time to labour after

P art of those toyes, that fill with laughter E ternally; where she might find R est, Pleasures, Blisses for her mind: W here she might sing above the skies I nsweeter notes new melodies. C hrist had her heart, his bosom she H ath now got her repose to be.

# SUSANNA PERWICH.

Anagram I.

SIN'S WAN CAEAR UP.

ISSIN WAN? let's CHAR UP our hearts I'Tis struck dead by Christs own keen darts. Though it leave mortals, pale, WAN, dead, Yet 'twas it self first conquered. Our WAN looks shall revive again, (reign Let's CHEAR UP; when Christ 'gins to Sin lives no more: well't may look WAN When it lyes sprawling, and ne're can Get up again: its deadly wound Admits no cure. How [weet's the found Of this good news unto our ears! With how great 10y our hearts it CHEARS! Doth she CHEAR UP? is her base sin Turn'd to rich Grace? her droffy tin Into pure gold? And her WAN looks To beauties? do joyes pleasant brooks Fill her with a Felicity Ineffable, Eternally? Let us CAEAR UP too, may not we Hope for the same as well as the? No doubt we may, if we but live, As she did us example give. Then we (as she) may hope no more To SIN or look WAN as before. S U-

# SUSANNA PERWICH.

Anagram II.
PURCHASE SWAN-IN.

SWANS fing most sweetly when they dye, Saints do the like most usually. But what's the IN such SWANS as these Take harbour in with well tun'd layes? Is't not bright Heav'n, that blissful port, The chiefest of all Inns of Court? Fair lodgings there were furnished For our sweet Songster that is dead. Dove-like the liv'd, Swan-like the dy'd, And Phenix-like to Heav'n fly'd, From that low moorish River here She rais'd with many a brinish tear. (fought This Heavens SVVAN-IN the therefore Of whom, and for what,'t might be bought. And when at last the understood No other price but Christ's heart blood Could PURCHASE it, she then made bold From thence to fetch huge heaps of gold And paid down for't, whereby the made -A gainful PUKCHASE: there's no trade Like this with Christ to buy and sell This her experience knew full well. So this brave PURCHASE heavens SWAN-She makes, and now the dwells therein. SU-

# SUSANNAH PERWICHE,

Anagram III.

## AH! IC HEAV'NS PURE SUN.

AH! I Csee now (late dim half-Moon) Bright HEAV'NS PURE SUN in'ts glorious Noon.

A NOon-like before my squallid motions IVI Swell'd all my banks with brinish lotions. Broad streams, high tydes flow'd and reflow'd, So that huge Vessels might have row'd I'th' lowest waters, my griess made So deep no foot therein could wade. But now methinks I look more blith Now I'm got in conjunction with My blisful S U N and source of light My day's now come, my dark som night Is gone and past; my cold mist drops Are all dry'd up: I'm on the tops Of spicy Hills: Olympian beams Send rowling out such flaming streams As me ingulf; I'm circled round With glomerations which abound Where shades were wont: black miry earth I've changed for HEAV'N by a new birth, Death kill'd me not, but gave a life Above all forrow, fin, and strife.

What

What wisdom is't on earth to stay, For any that get HEAV'N may? Who would not turn his dross to Gold? Pebbles to pearls? his dirty mould To all-tralucent glittering beams? Foul muds into PARE Christal streams? His pricking thornes to Softest downes? His clods to stars? crosses to Crowns? Who would not change bitter for sweet? Vile gall or hony? with running feet Halte quick away to that brave place, Where he may fee in's Saviour's face Ten thousand smiles, joyes, beauties, blisses, And thence receive millions of kisses Sweeter by far, than any Nectar; Which for our tears is an Elixar That turning them to silver balls, Stills all our groanings, cryes and bramles? I'm blind to earth now I Csee HEAV'N I'le feed no more on sins soure leav'n. In stead of rags, I here wear Robes, And under feet tread spangling Globes. Here I walk round from Tower to Tower, And pass along from Bower to Bower. Here Angels fing, there Cherubins, Arch-Angels here, there Seraphins. I stand and listen in a gaze, I hear and see what doth amaze My ravisb'd soul. Dominions high Here sit enthron'd, and there doth flie

A winged Chorus. Melodies To what shril mounted strains they rise! Hallelujah, Hallelujah, How they chant to great Fehovah! Lutes, Viols, Harps, Cytherns, Gettars Compar'd with these, oh what harsh jars Do they fend forth! and what sad lowers Sit on the looks of fairest flowers, Colours, or beauteous faces here Compar'd with the bright objects there! Visions I see incomparable, Rare tunes I hear unutterable. Fast am I held by ears and eyes, Yet mine imagination flies Farther and farther; therefore I Away with speediest motions hye To view where th'mighty Potentates And all the rest o'th' glorious states Do reign and rule; where all the Powers And Principalities down showers Their more than golden lusters; where The several Heav'nly places are I read of in that holy Word, First did the knowledge me afford Of these rare things: but most of all I view the Seat Imperial, (ing rayes Where HEAV'NS PURE SUN with glitter-Sits, and his Maiesty displayes With most corruscant emanations, Commanding lowliest adorations

From

From highest Powers. Oh what pure lights Doth he transfund! what dazling fights Gives he! 'tis true all Heaven o're I fee high Thrones, myriads, and more: Yet all these are but th'glimmerings, he Sheds from his own dread effulgency. All Crowns Vibrat from his great Crown; Whole Thrones from his great Throne drop down; Not single beams, but Suns, whole Suns From this PURE SUN still streaming runs. As sparks from huge great Di'monds fall While cut in numerous Angles all: Or as Gold Oar from mighty Mountains, Rowl in small sands through silver fountains. The Heav'n of Heav'ns thines in his face, He brightens Glory 't self: the place Where he's enthron'd all flaming is, So ever radiantizing 'tis, That were it not refracted to Created eyes, it would undo The boldest Angels to behold In glimpse not a minute old The splendors of't, in one straight line So unapproach'd is't in its shine. Oh glorious object! what intense And condens'd pleasures setch I thence! Would't not me prove a very fot, If I all ravished should not Break out in wonders? therefore now Without all blame you'l me allow

To joy that my half-Moon's thus drown'd I'th' Ocean lusters me surround;
And as one wrapt up in a Trance,
Wondering my wonders still t'advance,
And say, Ah! I Csee with m'own eye,
Bright HEAV'NS PURE SUN eternally.

# EPITAPH.

HEre Beauties, Odors, Musicks lye, .
To shew that such rare things can dye.
Weep Passenger, weep, sigh, and groan,
When was e'te such another known?
From Heav'n she came with Melodies,
And back again to Heav'n she slies.

Here follow certain Copies of Verses, composed by some of the friends of the Deceased.

In memory of that eminently Vertuous, his much honoured Cozen, Mrs. Susanna Perwich.

(grown

And what! is death of late fo meal'd mouth'd As to fleight courfer, and to feed on none But nature's choicest dishes? must her heart Needs feel the point of his all-conquering dart? Could neither Beauty, Vertue, him provoke To hold his hand from this fad fatal stroke? Could they have don't, then certainly we may Conclude that she had liv'd still to this day. ono Hyperbole to say her mind Others in rarest ex'lencies out-shin'd. The Vertues which elsewhere lay scattered, Within her breast were all concentered. But why do I thus stammer out her worth? There needs an Angels tongue to set it forth. Yet now she's gone; let not her dear friends weep, For she's not dead, but only fall'n asleep; Rather rejoyce, that God them honour'd so, Such a rich gift upon them to bestow.

With whom we leave her, and shall add but this, In heavenly joyes her soul now sollac'd is; Warbling out sweetest Anthems' bove the skies, Not such as are found in the Lythurgies. Well! what remains, but this one wish, that we Who stay behind, may be as good as she?

on a reform to build you S. R.

Some serious thoughts lot forth for my deceased Friend, Mrs. Susauna Perwich.

Hhelp me Muses, you that softly sing
In solitaries, bring me on your wing,
Where grief may melt me, and my tears extend,
To touch, each loyal heart that means to spend
Some select mournings, that our lives may be
The perfect Emblems of true Piety.
We know our frailties, and we can't express
It more to purpose (mortals) see this Herse
Whereon doth lye, the body of our Friend,
A soul too good, too great, too soon to end;
And yet her star is not extinct, for she
Triumphs in glory over misery.
What

What mean then thus our thoughts to mourn, oh Do they complain? will still my watery eye (why Dissolved be in tears? Stop, stop, no more Of thy distilling; peace, 'tis time, give o're. Lift up thy down-cast senses, see her set In beams of brightness, labour thou to get To her preferment, and thou maist be fure Thou wilt exchange thy drofs for what is pure. Call home thy dunghil cogitations, be An imitator of her charity. Abound in goodness, and let love invite Thee to her pattern, for her fole delight Was to be pious, courteous, [weet to all; Not vainly proud, nor subject to have gall. Free to forgive the greatest wrongs, and she Never took pleasure in much jolity; But wifely ponder'd in her serious cell Twas best becoming wisdom for to dwell Within its proper walls, and there to be Protected from injurious fallity. In fum, her life was fuch as might have been A Nautick-card, to guide the best of men.

77, 6

TO 1 27 11 2 4 52 1 1111

I. H.

upon that incomparable Lady, Mrs. Sufanna Perwich, the miracle of her Age, for all Excellencies, both Spiritual and Temporal.

(grief, W Aat ails my thoughts? I'm haunted so with That to my mind nothing can yeeld relief. What do I ask the reason? it is plain, Ha'n't every face an Elegiack strain? Great forrow can't be [mother'd, in each eye Appear the sad complaints of misery. What are we mortals now at last bereft Even of that little which the Fall had left? What is that Lady struck by death's keen darts, In whom concentred all the keavenly Arts? Thus sad were mortals, when Astrea flew To Heaven, and bid the curfed earth adieu. I'm nought but stormes within, they'l not be pent, My heart must break, or I must give them vent. Come then my Mule, try if rais d by her fall, Thou canst her image to my mind recall: Her beauty and rare features I'le forbear, Lest thinking on them, I should surfeet there.

I'le

Upon that incomparable Lady, 120 I'le boast not of her blood, though in her face, Both Lancaster and York had equal place: But she was Musicks Master-piece, a wonder, Oh that I could but run division on her. What means this fudden stroke? did Pallas fear (Musicks great Goddess) to be challeng'd here In her own Art, and lose that glorious name, Which hath so founded in the trump of fame? Or wa'n't the heavenly Lyra sweet alone, To make a Confort? is she thither gone? When hospitality out of England went, She's faid to ave yeelded up her breath in Kent's So Musick in her, whom we now bemoan, I fear will prove to ave given its last groan. If the unseen did fing, I wish d to be All ear; if after that I her did fce, My wish was chang'd, I fain would be all eve, That fo I might her glorious gifts espie. Sure nature framed her for this intent, That of their wishes men might still repent. Orpheus his well tun'd foul in her did live, If to Pythagoras we may credit give; He made the eared Oaks dance to his layes, And duller stones the walls of Thebes to raise. But what is more, the stony Rocks could move, Rough

For

Rough tempers mild after her play would prove. But if you look on skill in Musicks Art, What is most rare, she had a well-tun'd heart: For although others the fphears harmony Could never hear, because o'th' neife and cry Of worldly things, yet fure the this had heard, Her foul to Heaven was so often rear'd: She ne're was fo well pleas'd with Musicks airs, As when the rose to Elain her prayers: Twas far more pleasure to her, and content, To tune her heart, than tune her Instrument. Those rarities that in her breast did lye, She cloathed all with rich Divinity. When the three Goddesses did each contend For th'golden Ball, Paris did recommend It unto Venus; but she unto Grace, On th'contrary did give the chiefest place; For though those earthly Syrens did their part, That each might gain that golden Ball, her heart; Yet she did stop her ears to all their strife, And gave it unto Christ, the Lord of Life. She was our Phenix, but this breaks my heart, Her ashes can't another Life impart: But is she dead? and did not every thing, Rush into its first Chaos once again?

For fince the harmony o'th' world is gone, I expect nothing but confusion.

Philosophy now fails, that argument It us'd to prove the Heavens are permanent, In her's confuted, for her perfect form,

Could not discharge her body from the worm.

 $\vec{E}$ . B.

### UPON

S ure there are mysteries hid in this Name,

Mistris

U nder it's comprehended so great same.
S earch well the Holy Language, Rabbins all,
A nd see what mean the lerters radical.
N e're were a Females parts improv'd so high,
N ature in her did meet with industry:
A nd every letter in this Name sure will
P rove Hieroglyphicks of her various skill.
E qual to her were none, for parts, or worth,
R eligion yet did thiefly set her sorth. (way,
W eep Reader, weep, this fair one's snatcht all in her best years she felt her strength decay.
C an any read this without sighs, and say,
H ere lyes a mirror wrapped up in clay?

Idem.

An eLegIe on that peerLess VIrgIn, SVsanna
PerWICh, Paragon of aLL VertVe, the
fLoVrIshIng gLory of her seXe,
Who LateLy DeCeaseD,
DDCCLLLLLLLXVVVVVVVVVVIIIII.

(fobs give way,

Variable of the first of my love-ftor'd leart

Officious words would fally, to bear part

I'th'rites, but by an ambufoment of tears

Variable Variable of the first of the

Now try we if t be true, or meer furmises, That from the *Phenix* urn another rises:

Surpriz'd: I'le try again devoid of fears.

If this prove true, 'twil give our grief a lank, Whose prouder swelling laughs at bound or bank.

I 3 Wer

An Elegie on that peerless

Were I in Self a Petrolitan

Holding that mannerly devotion ran (lone Through th' Conduits of the Saints: her Name a-Iwould adore, at her shrine make my moan.

If not by Precept, but by Precedent (A breathing Precept) Vertue best is sent Into the foul, behold a perfect Guide, In whom all Vertues are exemplifid: Courted by strong Temptations to be proud, Yet in Fames silver Trumpet sounds aloud Her great Humility; which was the ground Whereon her other Vertues flower'd were found. This vertue is the ground on which the rest Run sweet division in a fair contest. On this firm Basis that bright Fabrick stands, Which kiffes Heaven and the Clouds commands, So many excellencies were her lot, One in anothers beauty is forgot. As calm the was in words as in defires, Knew not her Sexes tempests nor their fires. Some are but fairer Æolus his Dens, In which the winds and bluffring forms he pens.

Beauty, Proportion, Colour do define.
To which some graceful motion well adjoyn;
Whereto may voice be added, all these here

Con

Virgin, Mrs. Sufanna Perwich, &c.

Conspir'd to place her same above a Peer.

Though chaste and comely seldom we do see

In high degrees (at least) conjoyn'd, yet she Was Beauties darling, Modesties delight,

Giving as rare as ravishing a sight. Hackney, the Ladies University. Of Female Arts the famous Nursery; Which in their kind at least, may well compare With those of th'other Sex; what Arts so rare Which are not liberally furnish'd here? Mathematicks they count within their Sphear; Arithmatick in musick couch'd you'l find; Geometry hath in their dancing shin'd. Astronomy's best read i'th' Ladies eyes; Rhetorick first from women did arise; Their Logick, Will, our Reason doth defie; There are Grammarians for Orthography. (Muse Tongues there abound. Blame not mimproper In Elegies still Elogies we use.

This University she grac'd, wherein To the chief Colledge Students she did win. She there proceeded highest Graduate, Mistris of Arts that are profest thereat. How great a loss that University Of her bereft sustain d! how great's the cry

Of

125

An Elegie on that peerless Of that fam'd Colledge, which she did adorn Which knows but one long night without a morn? How dumb's their Musick and their dancing lame! Or if both's good, yet neither is the same. Those pretty Doves eyes with griefs needle seil'd, They prick their fingers till their works blood In all the needles Curiosities (yeeld. Exactly the was read, view, wipe your eyes. In dancing reach'd perfection of the foot, Yet not with labour much gave her mind to't. Her Musick jars Division in this strife, Whether she sang or pland more to the life, That fubdivided, whether on the Lute Or Viol best her fingers sweet did sute. Her Hand and Ear fell out which should be best The Hands none fuch by all she is confest. In all her Exercises shown such Art Neglectedly concerned in each part, As if to her they all were natural, Or she to them were supernatural; And so in truth she was, her nobler Fire Unto a higher Region did aspire. This by her bearing is well figur'd out, Which rightly doth her represent devout. The Field is Argent; charge, a Chevron fable

Virgin, Mrs. Sufanna Perwich, &c. 127

Betwint three Eaglets, which to view are able Her Crest, a Southern Sun, in Noon-tide glory, Thus Eagles prove their young, in Natures story.

Not filken Arts, nor graceful steps, nor dresses, Not modish ordering heart-ensuring Tresses, Not Art with Nature, Instrument with Voice Can make a Female Glory to rejoyce; Nor Natures paint, but much less that of Art, By which your Dames of pleasure make their mart, But a bright burnish d mind, whose lustre vies With the Celestial Lamps, dazling all eyes.

I'th' Heavenly Academy she was verst, Knowledge there's tasting, things are not rehearst But done, not only for a blaze profest, But Action there with constant heat is blest;

In the Celestial University

She now degrees of Glory takes more high.

She once blest Earth, while acting on this stage Now gives Heavens Book of Bliss another Page, Which gives me greater Amours, and much I long to read it now, than e're before. (more

You'l fay, my Muse soars not so high a flight As justly rates her worth; confest, tis right One cause is this, her wings with grief are wet, Or else her Lute had strain'd a nobler set.

# To the READER.

Courteous Reader.

Come pages of this sheet being left void for Iwant of matter, rather than they should stand empty, I have filled them up with short practical Quæries, grounded (for the most part) upon such pregnant Scriptures as have the answer still perspicuous in them, the rest may be supplied with answers from the mind of the Reader, either negatively or affirmatively, according to the nature of the Quæries. And because my aim is to speak fomething that hath a particular reference to all forts of fins and duties, I have therefore put my Quaries accordingly; and for the more delight and variety, disposed them into a miscelaneous order. At first indeed, I thought to have filled up this sheet only, and no more, but my hand being in, I proceeded to a double century and somewhat more, and have divided them into Decads, for the better help of memory, and to prevent weariness; so remaining an hearty well-wisher to thy souls best good, I subscribe,

John Bachiler.

I. DE-

### I. DECAD.

1. WHether the imputed Righteousness of Jefus Christ by Faith, be not the true formal cause of a Believers Justification? whether the satisfaction he hath made to his Father's Justice on behalf of the Elect, be not sufficient? whether the merits of his Active and Passive obedience, do not arise from the dignity of his Person? and whether he that denies this, doth not make the Gospel void? Esa. 53. throughout, 2 Cor. 5. 21. Mat. 3.17. Heb. 7. 25, 26, 27. compared with Rom. 4. 14. Gal. 3. from 17. to 27. & Chap. 4. 5.

2. Whether he that affirms total and final falling away from special Grace, be not a down-right Arminian, and Cozen-German to a Pa-

pist?

3. Whether he that holds the po-

wer of nature fotherwise called Freewill) may not strongly be suspected to be unknown to himself, or at least not to take due notice of the workings of sin and Grace in his own heart?

4. Whether one may not be a zealous Preacher against fin, and for inherent Grace, in order to fustification thereby, and yet be a fesuit, or every whit as bad, whatever his pretence may be to the contrary? and whether such may not be accounted upholders of the doctrine of merit, and establishers of their own Righteousness? Rom. 10. 3.

5. Whether it be possible to cover a sinners spiritual nakedness with any other garments, but those which Christ wears on his own back? Rev.

3.18.

6. Whether the Righteousness of Christ applyed by Faith, be not both coat of Mail and cloth of Gold; and such too, as nothing can either pierce

or fully? and whether he that hath this upon him, be not both fecurely and bravely arrayed from head to foot? Eph. 6. 11. compared with Rev. 1. 13.

7. Whether any other robes have fuch rich embroideries, or are hung with so many, and so costly Jewels, as those robes of Christ, which both himself and his People wear? Es. 61.

8. Whether Christ hath any Dowry with his Bride? and whether her Wedding clothes are not of his providing, Ezek. 16. 13, 14. compared with Rev. 21. 2.

9. Whether it was not an unparallel d love for Christ, to account the day of Espousals, with one that had neither Beauty, Parentage, nor Portion, to be the day of the gladness of of his heart? Cant. 1. 6. Eze. 16. 3, 4, 5,6. compared with Cant. 3. 11.

10. Whether by the Queens, her being all glorious within (Pfal. 45.

Gold, be not meant, the *splendors* of Grace in the heart, and the *shine* of them in the *I.ife*?

# II. DECAD.

Flower, fincerity and godly fimplicity, be not the lasting tragrancy and

beauty of that Flower?

vine Love are not most vehement, even slames of God? and whether those slames are not raised and maintained from the fweetest Fuels? Cant. S. 6. compared with Chap. 1. 12.

ever go quite out for want of fuel, or can be extinguished, either by men or devils? Fer. 31.3. compared with

Rom. 8. 35. to 39.

of the best Saints, have not need of Christ's persumes to sweeten them?

and whether much incense be not therefore added to their Prayers, because they are in themselves very unsavory, and from very noysom hearts? Rev. 8.3.

mentioned Rev. 5. 8.) though the Prayers are the Saints, the odours are not Christ's? and whether the reason why they are all called odours, be not, because the denomination is alwayes from the better part?

16. Whether fervent Prayers from holy hearts, make not as sweet a smell in Heaven, as their praises make melodies? Psal. 141. 2. Cant. 2. 14.

without Christ any more than the Body without wholesom food, Joh.

6. 27, 32, 33.

18. VVhether the highest Angels feed on better dainties than the meanest Saint? and whether the Love of God be not a full and a fumptuous Feast? Psal. 36. 7,8. & 34.8. compared with Esa. 25.6. 19. VVhe-

not drink in the Love, and melt in the Blood of Christ, as sugar sucks up, and melts in wine? Rom. 5. 5.

20. Whether one can begin too foon to love God? or can love him too much? or can fuffer or lose, or do too much for him? and whether he doth not deserve the very best of all we have? the best of our time? the best of our affections? the best of our injoyments? and accordingly whether he doth not expect it? Deut. 6. 5. Gen. 4. 4. compared with Mal. 1. 8.

## III. DECAD.

may not well be faid to have an Eagles eye, since in a right line it can look on the brightest Sun, the Sun of Righteousness? Esa, 45, 22, compared with Mal. 4.2.

22. Whether a weak Faith, like a palfy hand, may not lay hold on a pardon or purse of gold? the woman

came

came trembling to Christ, Luke 8. 47.

Mark 9. 24. Joh 6. 37.

23. Whether the lowly grace of Itumility, like the delicate icented Vielet, that even kiffeth the earth, and as 'twere hides it self under its own leaves, be not as fixeet as any of the Taller graces? and whether this be not a thriving Grace? Pfal.25.9. Prov. 29.23. Jam. 4.6.1 Pet. 5.5.

24. Whether they have not the quickest and best hearing, who have an ear in their heart that listens to, and bears the smallest motions of the Spi-

rit of Grace? Esa. 30. 21.

25. Whether Faith and Love are not a pair of golden wings, with which a gracious heart flies to Heaven every day? Pfal.11.1.& 143.9.

26. Whether the lowest sighs from a broken heart, do not make the loudest Prayers? and whether a Prayer upon the knee, will ever reach Heaven, unless it be a Prayer on the wing too? Psal. 51. 17. Esa. 37. 4.

wherefoever or howfoever imployed, the fending up of frequent ejaculations to Heaven, be not to drive a fecret, but thriving trade for Grace, and the comforts of it? Pfal. 139.17, 18. Efa. 26.8, 9.

28. Whether any one truly penitent groan, was ever unheard of God? or one penitent tear unfeen or unbottled up by him? and whether God will defer the deliverance of his afflicted People one moment longer than is necessary? 2 King. 20.5. Pfal. 56. 8. 1 Pet. 1.6.

29. Whether he that fuffers or lofeth most for Christ, be not the greatest gainer? Mat. 5. 11, 12. Rom. 8.

17, 18. 2 Cor. 4. 17.

30. Whether by fome mens lives and actions, it may be supposed, that they do really believe there is a God, a day of Judgement, an Heaven and an Hell?

### IV. DECAD.

31. Whether the death of many righteous in a few months time, be not a fad prognostication of much evil to come? and whether every day of our life, we ought not seriously to think of, and carefully prepare for the hour of our death? Esa. 57. 1. Job 14. 14. Psal. 90. 12.

32. Whether a covert under the wings of the Almighty, be not a fafe and a warm place in stormy times? and whether they may not reckon themfelves secure whom God keeps? Pfal.

91.1,4.

33. Whether the bosom of God be not the fiveetest, highest and brightest place in Heaven? and whether it be not the place where Abraham lyes? Luk. 16.23.

34. Whether his case be not to be lamented, who makes it his business so to live, as to dye a fool? and whether a poor Lazarus be not in an happier.

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condition than he? Luk. 12. 20. &

Chap. 16. 22.

35. Whether he that refuseth to answer God's Calls and Counsels in the time of his Life, can expect God's anfwers to his calls and cries at the hour of his death? Prov. 1. 24 to 31.

36. Whether Fornicators, Adulterers, and other fuch like, shall not do well to consider, that God's eye is broad open upon them at midnight, when no candle is in the room, no company there, and the curtains drawn round about them? and whether he doth not see their thoughts too, as well as their actions? Pfal. 90. 8. & 139.

1 to 14. Heb. 13.4.

37. Whether, if every idle word must be accounted for, as certainly it shall, Mat. 12. 36. it will not be sad with them, whose mouths belch forth nothing but oaths, cursings, blafphemies, scurrilities, all manner of filthy communications, and bitter revilings against God, his wayes and People? Psal. 10. 7. Rom. 3. 13, 14.

1 Pet. 2. 23. Jude 15.

38. Whether the righteous God be not engaged to a fevere punishment of the wrongs and injuries done to him and his? and whether present forbearance will pass for payment, or doth not make way rather for the heavier blows at last? Pfal. 37, 12,13. Eccles. 8. 11, 12, Prov. 11, 21.

or doth not take notice of the intolerable infolencies of prophane scoffers at his Holy things, especially his servants the Prophets, and the messages which they bring? and whether this was not one great cause of all that wrath that brake out against Judah, when they were carried away captives into Babylon? 2 Chron. 36. 16. Gal. 6.7.

40. Whether the terrible Judgements of God, in the present death of four of the Actors of the passion of Christ, upon the very place where, and

while they were acting it (mentioned by *Philip Melanethon*) are not to be taken notice of by fuch as adventure on fuch *bold attempts*?

# V. DECAD.

principal sin, that sent the ten Tribes into perpetual captivity? and whether the practise of it among Christians, be not one great hindrance of the conversion of the fews, who having smarted so much and so long together for that sin, do they not now dread to come where it is, or to embrace that Religion that is defiled with it? 2 King.

42. Whether the worshipping of the true God, after a false manner, be not Idolatry in the Scripture account, as well as the worshipping of a false God? and whether God cares for any worshippers, but such as worship him in Spirit and Truth? Ezek. 43.

8. John 4. 24.

with the pure Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of God be not like a little spider in a cup of rich wine, which may poyson it as well as a bigger? and whether God doth not expect full as great care and caution about the matter and manner of his Worship in the dayes of the Gospel, as he did in the dayes of Moses, who was not to vary in the least, from the pattern that was shewed him in the Mount? Exod. 35. 40. Ezek. 44. 7, 8.

44. Whether it be not the peculiar Office of the Spirit of God, to teach his People to pray? and whether any prayers will be accepted, but such as he dictates? Rom. 8.15, 26, 27. Psal.

10. 17.

45. Whether feeming grace or holiness, will qualifie a man for happiness, any more than real sins? and whether those Scribes and Pharisees, which our Saviour calls Hypocrites, in their external acts of worship, and

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publick profession of Religion, were not in appearance very devout men? Mat. 23. 14, 25, to 30. Phil. 3.4, 56.

46. Whether any leaven so fowers the Conscience? any thorn so sharply pricks it? any dagger so deeply wounds it, as hy pocrisie? I Cor. 5. 8. Prov.

18. 14.

47. Whether Swearers, Drunkards, Whore-masters, or any other prophane persons and lewd livers, be any whit the better men, because they go to Divine Service twice a day, and perhaps can say all the Prayers without book too (being so often used to them) unless they truly repent and reform? Esa. 29. 13. Ser. 7. 9, 10, 11.

48. Whether the Gospel should not be preached in season and out of season? and whether, where vision fails, the people are not in danger of perishing? 2 Tim. 4. 2. Prov. 29. 18.

49. Whether the darkness, occafioned among a People, by the abfence of the Sun of Righteousness, and his shining Gospel, be not far greater, and more terrible than that of Ægypt, it being a deprivation of a more glorious Light? Luk. 1.79.

on Whether they that cannot endure the *light* of the Gospel, have not fore eyes? and they that cannot fee the light of it when it shines brightly, are not flark blind? and whether they that do their utmost to extinguish it, are not willing to have themfelves and deeds undiscovered, and so go to Hell without stop? Joh. 3. 19, 20, Eph. 5. 13. 2 Cor. 4. 3, 4.

# VI. DECAD.

fr. Whether Christ his local defcent into Hell, were an Article of the Christian Faith, the first 400. years after Christ? and whether those words of our Saviour upon the Cross, It is finished, (fob. 19.20.) do leave any ground to believe that he suffered any pain, or selt any farther wrath of God afterwards, as-common People are apt to conceive, by those words of his, Descending into Hell?

72. Whether the words of that Article in the Creed, Crucified, dead and buryed, do not fufficiently express Christ his remaining in the state of the dead, without the addition of any other words? and if they do, whether then the following words must not be taken in a distinct sense? or else be liable to the danger of a Tautology?

other the Lords day doth not confist of as many hours as any other day? and whether it ought not to be wholly set apart, either for perfonal duties in secret; or for private duties in the Family; or for publick duties of Piety in the Congregation, and of charity among Neighbonrs, as occasion requires? Exad. 20. 8, 9, 10, 11. & Chap. 31. 13, to 18. Levit. 19. 3, 30. Mat. 12. 1, to 9.

54. Whether a great and strict charge doth not lye on Parents and

Governours of Families, to Catechize Children and Servants, and to instruct them in the admonition and nurture of the Lord? and whether the want of this be not one great hindrance to the work of the Gospel in the publick ministration of it? Deut. 6.6, 7. Prov.

22. 6. Eph. 6. 4.

55. Whether the want of frequent and plain Preaching and pressing the fundamentals of Religion, by the Ministers of the Gospel, be not one chief occasion of the great ignorance and consustion, that is ordinarily sound in the minds of People, about matters of Faith and Practise, and of their aptness to be seduced into errors?

for in this world, that all men shall be just of a mind, or of the same opinions and apprehensions (in matters disputable at least) any more than all to be of one and the same complexion and feature in their faces? I Cor. 1.12. & Chap. 3. 3,4,5,6. & Chap. 12.4,5.

57. Whe-

57. Whether Parents ought not to bear a great reverence towards their Children, in doing and faying nothing in their fight and hearing, which they are unwilling to have them learn or practife? and whether evil communication in them as well as others, doth not corrupt good manners? 1 Cor. 15.
33. Epb. 4. 29.

58. Whether often dropping favory and good speeches among those we have ordinary converse with, in defign to win fouls, or to quicken grace in our felves and others, be not a fowing of precious feed, that will be fure to come up at one time or another in a fruitful Harvest? and whether Abraham, Joshua, and David, with other eminent Saints in Scripture, were not wont to be much imployed this way? Gen. 18. 19. Josh. 24. 15. P[al. 34. 11. Prov. 31. 1, to 10. Prov. 1. 1, 3, 4. & Chap. 10. 21.

59. Whether he that willingly and constantly neglects the duties of secret meditation and Prayer betwixt God and his own foul, may pass in charity for a good Christian? Mat. 6.5,6.

60. Whether a cold, flat, dull spirit of Prayer among Gods People, be not a sad symptom, both of their unfitness to suffer afflictions, and unpreparedness for deliverance out of it? Esa. 43. 22. and whether when God intends mercy, he doth not give an heart to pray earnestly for it? Jer. 29. 10, to 15.

# VII. DECAD.

manner of fins standing open among a People, and no stop put to them, will not let in also inundations of judgements? and whether in such times there can be any more than two parties found, either such as willingly partake of the common guilt, or such as sigh and cry for the abominations committed among them? Lam. 1.8, 9. Ezek. 9.4,

62.Whe-

62. Whether those that live most holily, mourn for their own and the Nations sin most affectionately, and pray for their Prince most fervently, are not the best subjects? 1 Tim. 2. 1, 2.

63. Whether pure Religion, and undefiled, doth not confift in the conficientious performances of the duties of both Tables, viz. of Holiness towards God, and Righteousness towards men? and whether he that most truly fears God, doth not most truly honour the King too? and whether the second must not needs be affirmed, where the first is granted? I Pet. 2. 17. Act. 24. 16.

64. Whether there can be any comfort in fuffering, unless it be for well doing? and whether a man hath not need of a very good and cleer cause, that lyes in a Prison for it? I Pet. 3.17.

65. Whether Prayers and tears are not the Saints weapons, and af-

ter their death too? and whether by these they may not hope to prevail against their adversaries in due time, Rev. 6. 9, 10. Exod. 2. 23, 24, 25.

66. Whether injuries, especially for God's sake, are not patiently to be born, rather than revenged? and whether Christ himself give not a great example and proof of it? Luk. 6.28,29.

1 Pet. 2. 23.

67. Whether it was not providential, that the name of the first man that dyed for the Christian Religion (Stephen) should signifie a Crown? and whether that crowned Emperour, Philip the Arabian (Successour to Gordianus) who in the time of the 7th. persecution was slain, because a Christian, was not advanced to a much higher dignity than he had before, by his being crowned with Martyrdom? 2 Tim. 4.7, 8. Jam. 1. 12. Rev. 2. 10. & 3. 21.

68. Whether a Prifon for Christ's fake, doth not become a Pallace and place

place of glory, and a close stinking dungeon, a Paradise of sweetest pleasures? and whether Christ himself be not fellow-Prisoner there? Rev. 2. 10. Act. 12.7. & 16.25. Mat. 25.36.

69. Whether fires of the Saints Bodies are not made of the richest fuels? and whether God smells not sweet savours from these slames? Phil.

2. 17. Rom. 12. 1.

Martyrs, are not referved in golden urnes? and whether the most lasting perfumes, are not found in the graves of those that dye in, and for Christ, especially since Christ himself and his odours lay in a grave? Joh. 19.39, 40, 41.1 Thes. 4.14, 16.

# VIII. DECAD.

71. Whether the History of the ten persecutions, especially the Mattyrdoms of the Apostles, of Epagathus, Zenon, and other Noble men of Rome, of Ignatius Bishop of Antisch,

of Eustachius, one of Hadrian's most valuant Generals of his Armies, of Polycarpus Bishop of Smyrna, of Felicitas and her seven Sons, of Germanicus Sanctus, Maturus, Attalus, Laurentius, Blandina, with very many others, are not most pleasing and prositable to be read in suffering times?

72. Whether visions of God, and his holy Angels, to some of the aforefaid Martyrs, and their fellows, did not fill them with ineffable joyes in the midst of their greatest sufferings? and whether the intensness and sweetness thereof, were not the true reason (as the Writers of these things report) why from morning to night they could endure fuch exquisite torments, as burning plates, scalding lead, boyling oyles, and many other fuch like, inflicted on their naked bodies, as if they had never felt them? 1 Pet.4. 13,14. Heb. 10. 35. & 12. 2.

73. Whether fome may not be killed, but not hurt? and others not on-

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ly dye, but be killed by death? Rev. 2.

74. Whether all the world be not a place of exile to him, whose Countrey is Heaven? and whether a Believers home can be any where but in his Fathers house? John 14.2. Heb. 11. 13, 14, 15, 16.

beauty of youth, and the glory of old age? the shine of this, and of the other world? Prov. 1. 8, 9. & 16. 31.

76. Whether the Sun in the firmament hath half so many beams and influential powers, as the Covenant of Grace hath consolations? and whether the Promises are not the breasts thereof, and so full, that the Babes of Christ can never empty them by sucking? Heb. 6. 17, 18.2 Pet. 1.4. Esa. 66. 11, 12.

77. Whether God be not such an ever and over-flowing Fountain of Life and Grace, as sends forth millions of fresh and new streams continually?

and whether all other fountains of good are any other than so many fingle drops of this? Pfal. 36. 8, 9. Efa. 12.2, 3.

78. Whether all our flowers grow not in God's Garden? and whether he be not provoked to crop them, when we look too much upon them, or smell too much to them? Hos. 2.8, 9, 10.

79. Whether engaging the heart more than is meet, in creature-comforts, be not like a *furfeit from sweet-meats*, that often brings death? Luk.

8. 14.2 Tim. 3.4.

80. Whether most men like fpiders, do not suck poyson from God's flowers; rather than like Bees, make honey out of them? and whether ingratitude, doth not turn his honey into gall, and presumption, his grace into wantonness? 2 Tim. 3.2. fude 4.

### IX. DECAD.

81. Whether it be not better to fuffer than to fin? and whether many L2 do

do not wish they had done so, when it is too late? I Pet. 4.16. Mat. 27.3,4,5.

82. Whether God will thank any man for being so over-careful or busie in providing for the peace of the Church (or his own peace rather) that he is not so careful as he should be for the purity of it? and whether it be a good way to procure its peace, by yeelding to any thing that pollutes it?

Ezek. 13.17, to 23.

83. Whether a tender conscience, that fears to offend God in the least thing, especially in matters of his divine Worship, be not less dangerous, than a bold conscience, that adventures far, and a large conscience that can swallow any thing for preferments fake? and whether a tender conscience be not a better guard upon the purity of Gods holy Ordinances, than a forward compliance with those precepts of men, which (if Christ himself be worthy of belief) renders the Worship of God vain? Esa. 29. 13. Mat.

Mat. 15.7, 8, 9. Mark. 7. 6, 7, 8, 9.

84. Whether carnal pollicy, love of felf and base fear, have not betrayed many a brave Cause? and whether he that steps back, and loseth but one foot of his ground, doth not draw his adversary the faster and more siercely on him, till he be quite beaten out of the field by him? Gal. 1.16,17. &

chap. 2. 4, 5.

85. Whether those wounds upon the Gospel, be not most gaping, and those gashes in the protession of it, the deepest, which are made by men, who being reputed truly godly, do most unworthily renounce, or at least not openly, strenuously and constantly affert, those professed Principles and practices, which with good reason, they formerly, more wayes than one declared for, and maintained, in the face of the whole world? and whether Francis Spira found not the bitter fruit of fuch a tergiversation from the Truth, when he subscribed to the

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Popes Legat? Oh how did he cry out of the shipwrack which he had made of Faith and a good Conscience! how did he torment his own soul, with that dreadful Scripture (Prov. 14. 14.) The back-slider in heart shall be filled with his own wayes! which fore judgement the Lord avert (for his mercy sake) and prevent in others.

86. Whether patience under afflictions, be not best maintained in a gratious heart, by thinking well of God, and a firm belief that all things shall work together for good? and whether the consideration, that God is a creating God, and so able to create succours and means of help, when all visible hopes from second causes fail, be not a ground of great consolation to Believers when most oppressed? Rom. 8. 28. Heb. 12. 5, 6, 7, 10. Esa. 50. 2. & 59. 1.

87. Whether God intends any more hurt to his fervants, when he puts them into the fire, than the Re-

finer

finer doth to his pretious mettals, when he puts them into the Furnace? and whether it can reasonably be imagined, that he means to consume his gold and filver, and so impoverish himself? Mal. 3. 2, 3. Zachar. 13. 9. 1 Pet. 4. I2.

88. Whether Gods actions are not alwayes best, how cross soever they may feem to us, and done upon the highest and best reasons? and whether there be not good reason for us to conclude so, though sometimes we understand them not? Pfal. 136.5. Prov.

3. 19, 20. fob 36. 22, 23.

89. Whether God only be not the most absolute Soveraign, that by a peculiar prerogative, makes his own will the rule of what soever he doth, both in Heaven and Earth? and whether any thing can possibly be contingent to him, or happen otherwise (even in any the least circumstance) than he hath before decreed, ordained, and appointed? or than he orders, permits, and I 4

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directs? Job 9.12. Esa. 46.11. Act. 2.23. & 4.28. & 17.26. Rom. 9.15, 18, to 24.

90. Whether God be not greatly to be observed and admired, in all that he doth, not only in his works of Creation, but in the continued course of his renewed Providences? and whether every thing that proceeds from God, should not lead us to God? All. 17. 26, 27.

### X. DECAD.

91. Whether it be not a duty to follow Providence, and not to lead it? to be led by it, and not to drive it? or whether we can have peace in doing or suffering any thing without a good warrant, or call from God? Pfal. 73.
24. Heb. 5. 4.

92. Whether Original Sin was not the Devils first Brat, begot upon humane nature, with its own consent? and whether millions of millions more, of all manner of transgressions,

have

have not ever fince been conceived and sprang from the same womb? Gen. 3. 4, 5, 13. 2 Cor. 11. 3. Rom. 5. 12, 16, 17, 18, 19. Gen. 6. 5. Eccles. 8. 11. Jam. 1. 14.

93. Whether all manner of miferies and deaths, have not come in at this door only? Rom. 5. 12, to 17.

Jam. 1. 15.

94. Whether we are not worse enemies to our selves by far, than the Devil can possibly be, since he can never hurt us without our own consent?

Prov. 1. 10. Pfal. 50. 18.

95. Whether the heart of man before 'twas entred and possessed by fin, was not the very Paradise of Paradise, an Eden within Eden it self, even Gods own sweet Garden of delight, where humself, and Son, and Spirit, did all dwell and converse together? and whether ever since ithath not been the very spawning place of all filthiness? a Cage of unclean birds? an horrible deep and dark pit, of his-

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fing stinging Serpents? and these so bedded and twisted together, and so continually multiplying, that it is utterly impossible they should ever be destroyed any other way, but by plentiful streams of Christ his own wreaking warm blood, poured hot upon them, from his dying heart. This indeed can stiffle and kill them, when nothing else can, Gen. 1. 27,28. compared with Chap. 6. 5. and with Fer. 17.9. as also with 1 70h. 1.7.

96. Whether Pelagiamsm, that denies Original Sin, and makes death not to be the punishment thereof, but the meer necessary consequence of nature only, be not a most dangerous Herefie? and whether the doctrine of general Redemption, which grants Original Sin, but then takes it off again from all mankind, by attributing too large an extent to the death of Christ, be not every whit as dangerous? and whether both these Grand Heresies, are not against most express Scriptures?

tures? the first against, Rom. 5. 12.& chap. 3. 9,10,11,12,22,23. Gal. 3.23. the second against, Esa. 53.11,12. Joh. 17. 9. Rom. 3. 26. & 5. 12. & 6. 23. compared with, Gen. 2. 17.

97. Whether the roarings which fome men have in their Consciences, when their own sins and Gods wrath, are let out against them, even here in this Life, be not more hideous and lamentable, than those that were made by the Bull of Phalaris, or the red-hot chains and grid-irons, that some of the holy Martyrs were broiled and fryed to death by? and yet how short doth this come of Hell? Prov. 18.14.

Mat. 27. 4, 5. Mat. 22. 13. & 25. 41.

Esa. 33. 14.

98. Whether force and violence, upon fo tender a place as Conscience, are not fore temptations? and whether, while they cause men to sin against their own light, they do not often occasion far more grievous torments inwardly, than those outward fiery

tryals

tryals of affliction can possibly be, which they dread so much, and seek this way to avoid? Prov. 14. 14.

99. Whether God be not as skilful, yea infinitely more skilful, to draw good out of evil; yea the greatest good out of the greatest evil, than men are to make soveraign Triacles out of

strong poysons? Rom. S. 28.

too. Whether the blood of Christ be not the most foveraign Balsom? and whether it be possible for the least wound, that ever sin made, to be cured without it? and lastly, whether Christ be not the best Physitian, as well as Chyrugion, since none that he hath undertaken, ever miscarried under his hand, or ever can, Heb. 9. 14, 22. Mat. 9. 12. Luk. 10. 34, 35. John 6. 37.

### XI. DECAD.

in the world, and millions more of the same kind, can bear equal weight with

with one dram of faving Grace? and whether they that make drudges of themselves to get wealth, but never mind the falvation of their precious souls, do not sell Heaven and Happiness for a golden nothing, and so make sad work for themselves when they lye a dying? Mat. 16. 26.

ro2. Whether a little Religion in great persons, doth not go a great way, and shine far? and whether such persons, in the midst of their many temptations from Honours, Riches, and Pleasures, are not rather to be pittied and prayed for, than envied?

1 Cor. 1.26.

103. Whether Jesus Christ be not worthy to be accounted and made use of, as the most illustrious and resulgent Jewel that can be worn, either in the boson of Noblest Ladies, or on the Diadems of mightiest Monarchs? 1 Pet. 2. 6, 7.

104. Whether Glory doth not sparkle in Grace here, as in a rich Dia-

mond full of Angles, and Grace flame in Glory hereafter, as in a bright shining Sun? and whether that which is called Grace in the cradle, be not the same, that is called Glory upon the Throne? 2 Cor. 3. 18.

105. Whether the poor Groom in the Stable, or the Scullion in the Kitchin, that hath true Faith in Christ, and sincere Love to God, shall not be fure of a place in Heaven, when the great Lord or Lady which he serves, having none of these Graces, shall never come there? Jam. 2. 5.

ty, that one should get into the Suburbs of Heaven, but never into Heavenit self? and whether it doth not concern the fine-spun Hypocrite, and the great moralist, to think of this? Mark 12.3.

not strive to be better than others, and to set the liveliest patterns of holiness? and whether the lowly Grace of Hu-

mility,

mility, which like the delicate scented Violet, hangs its head neer the ground, and hides it self as 'twere, ununder its own leaves, be not as sweet as any of the taller graces? Tit. 2.7. & 3.1. 1 Cor. 14. 12. also, Prov. 15. 33. and 22. 4. 1 Pet. 5.5.

108. Whether many Heathen, for their moral vertues, did not out-do many of those, that in our dayes, go by the name of Christians? and whether it be not best, so to live alwayes, as one would wish to have lived when he comes to dye? Mat.

109. Whether he takes not the most desirable journey, and hath not the best company for his fellow-travellers, that goes towards Heaven, and gets thither at last, though sometimes his way be dirty? Mat. 7.14. compared with, Prov. 3.17.

alwayes walk with the best guards; for while wicked men are attended with

none but the Devil and his Imps, are not they ever furrounded with the holy Angels, and with God to boot? Pfal. 91.9, 10, 11, 12. Heb. 1. 14.

### XII. DECAD.

way to get preferment in that Court, where all are Kings? and whether a Believers Crown of Thorns, that is lined with Diamonds, be not richer, and more easie, than those Crowns of Diamonds that are lined with Thorns? Rev. 1.6. Mat. 13.7,22.

112. Whether any Garden or Gallery, be so pleasant, sweet, and stately to walk in, as where Christ and his Spouse are wont to meet? and whether any nourishment be so desirable, as that honey and milk which they eat of, and those spiced Wines which they drink? Cant. 5.1. & 7.5. & 8.2. Esa. 25.6.

113. Whether the Citizens Merchandize, or the Countrey-mans Husbandry and the Poor mans Labours, are not more or less prosperous, sweet and comfortable, as they have more or less interest in God, and converse with him? Deuter: 28.2, to 21.

ment or business, can be warrantable, which one cannot in Faith pray for, and expect a blessing on? and whether Stage-Players, makers of Popish Pictures and Images, and many others, are not concerned in this Quæry? Rom. 14.23. Ela. 44.9, to 21.

115. Whether a fecret curse doth not the same in some mens great Estates, that worms do at the roots of fairest flowers? and whether every thing on this side Heaven, be not either a Feather or a Thorn, vanity or vexation of spirit? Prov. 3. 33. Mal. 2. 2. Job 20. 26. Eccles. 1. 2, 14.

a shrill voice? and whether a right Prayer indeed comes not into Gods

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ear, as foon as it is out of a Believers heart? Pfal. 6. 8. Efa. 65. 24.

117. Whether one affectionate warm active Christian, among many cold ones, be not like one live coal; that enkindles many dead ones? and like a load-stone, in the midst of many needles, which draws and gives magnetique touches to them all, by vertue whereof, they draw others likewise? I Cor. 11. 1. Heb. 3. 13. John 1. 43, to 47. Act. 18. 24, to 28.

118. Whether passions out of order, are not like fire out of the chimney? and whether all care ought not to be used to keep them within their due place and compass? Jam. 1: 19,20. & 3. 5, 6. Eph. 4. 26. 31. Ch. M.

119. Whether it be not the duty of Husbands and Wives, not only to pray for and with one another, at times of ordinary andress to God, but also at special seasons in their retirements, frequently fet apart for that purpose betwixt themselves? and whether this be not an excellent means to procure bleffings upon, and to keep all things in fixeet harmony in their Families? Zachar, 12.11, 12,

13, 14. Luke 1.6.

120. Whether the Husband ought not to dwell with his Wife as a man of knowledge, and to be a good guide and head to her? and whether the Wife by her vertues, should not become a Crown to her Husband? and whether in this case, the Head and the Crown be not well met? 1 Pet. 3. 7. Prov. 12. 4.

### XIII. DECAD.

Nobles, have not the greatest opportunities of doing good in their Generations? the greatest obligations upon them towards God? and the greatest accounts to make to him? Esa. 49.23.

Psal. 101. throughout, & Psal. 34.11.
2 Chron 29. 36. Esth. 4.13. Nehem. 1.
4. Luk. 1.3.

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yers, of all others, have not the most frequent and lively representations of the day of Judgement before their eyes? and whether such of them as take Bribes, give wrong Judgement, undertake bad Causes, and resuse to plead good ones, shall not certainly come to their tryal, at that High Tribunal? 2 Chron. 19.6. Levit. 19.15. Prov. 31.9. Esa.1.17, 23. Deut. 25.1. also, Psal. 94.21. Esa. 5.23. Heb. 10.30.

Nets, or those Nets not well managed, which will catch and hold little fishes only, but not great ones? and whether those Laws are not as weak, or at least weakly executed, that catch little offenders only, but let great ones escape? I Sam: 8. 3. Esa. 29. 21.

many and great crimes, be not fometimes very feafonable and necessary? and whether this be not to imitate

God

God himself, in one of his most Royal Prerogatives? 2 Sam. 19. 21, 22, 23. Prov. 10. 12. Exod. 34.7. Jer. 50.20.

ble against another, that hath causlesly offended him, so as never to pardon nor forget the wrong done to him, hath any reason to hope for mercy from God, whom himself offends daily and hourly? Rom. 1. 31. Luk. 17. 2, 3. Mat. 6. 14, 15. 2 Cor. 2. 7.

would forgive him, as he forgives others (whom he neither doth forgive, nor ever will) doth not thereby give answer to himself, and conclude never to be forgiven? or at least, doth not his tongue contradict his heart? and that in the fight of him who knows all hearts? Mat. 6. 12, 13, 14, 15. Act. 15. 8. Luk. 6. 37. & 11. 4.

fin fearfully, by rash vows, and obstinate resolutions, without and against all rule or president from the Word

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of

of God? and whether such men fall not into dreadful snares thereby? or can have any other way to deliver themselves from the sin or danger thereof, but by repenting with all speed, and nullifying such unwarrantable vows and resolutions? Judg. 11. 39. Ad. 9. 23, 24. & 23, 12, 13, 14.

128. Whether it be not an unparallel d, both crime, folly and cruelty, to be irreconcileable to another for the same faults, (or perhaps less) that ones felf either is or hath been guilty of, and yet reckon upon going to Heaven at last, without any greater (or perhaps not so great) evidence of repentance or reformation, than the Party he is so irreconcileable to dath give? Mat. 18. 32, 33, 34, 35.

129. Whether a mans own Confcience be not a Law, a Witness, and a Judge to himself? and whether the Righteous God doth not pass the same Sentence upon a man, that his own conscience doth? Prov. 14.14.

Rom.

Rom. 2.14, 15, 16. 1 Joh. 3.20, 21, 130. Whether it be likely that he, who at any time thinks it too foon to repent, or thinks it joon enough to repent at any time, means ever to repent at all? and whether any man be truly wife, but he that is wife at last, and so wife for eternity? Heb. 3.7, to 16. Rom. 2. 5. Prov. 19.20. Deut. 32.29.

# XIV. DECAD.

there imployment, should not be a constant endeavour to instil knowledge and grace into her Childrens hearts? and the like of a Mistris to her Maidens? Prov. 31. 1. 2 Tim. 1. 5.

that truly repents, and endeavours to amend for the future, may not hope for mercy from his Father in Heaven, in case he cannot obtain none from his earthly Parents? and whether he that wants bowels to another in mise-

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ry, may not fear he shall find as little favour himself, when he stands most in need of it? Luk. 15. 17, to 22. Prov. 12. 10. fer. 6. 23. fam. 2. 13.

133. Whether it be possible for Children, by all the duty and love they can express, to make full payment of what they owe to Parents? and whether they ought not to do their utmost to become comforts to them, and be grieved at the very heart if they have been crosses? Luk. 15.18, 19.

134. Whether they are not the best neighbours, friends and companions, whose constant discourse is most heavenly, and their examples most Holy?

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135. Whether she makes not the best Wife that hath two Husbands, one in Heaven as well as one on Earth? and whether she can love the latter well, unless she love the other better? Cant. 2.16. & 6. 3. & 7.10.

136. Whether to match with Christ be not high preferment? and

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whether Gods most wonderful condescension, in accepting any poor vile mortal, and making one fit to become a Spouse for his Son, be not a good document and instruction to those Parents, that sometimes find their Children match below their rank and estates, provided they meet with internal qualifications of mind, suitable and commendable in the want of other things? Mat. 22. 2. Esa. 54. 5.

137. Whether pride be not a swelling tumour, most angry, siery, and festering, and upon the worst place of all, the heart? and whether reviling language doth not argue a blistered tongue, and slanderous lips cut like a Razor? Prov. 16. 5. & 21. 24. & 29.

22, 23.

138. Whether any two that lye in a bed together, after personal and secret liftings up of their respective hearts to God, can spend their time better before they rise, than by quickning each other with holy conserve.

rence, and confulting how best to serve God all the day after? Pfal.5.3. & 63.6. Mal. 3.16.

139. Whether as foon as our eyes are open in the mornings, we should not prevent Satan, by giving the first possession of our hearts to God? and whether it be not needful alwayes, to fet a watchful and strong guard about them, to keep the Devil out? Pfal.63.

1. & 88.13. & 139.18. also, Prov.

4.23.

140. Whether the Prayer of Jonah out of the belly of the Whale, got not as quick to Heaven, and without wetting its wings too, as Solomon's did from the Holy Temple? and whether he that prayes most sincerely hath not the sweetest breath, as well as he that sings most spiritually hath the sweetest voice? Jonah 2.7. Cant. 2. 14. Rev. 5.8.

# XV. DECAD.

141. Whether God in his appointed

ted time, will not fully vindicate the honour of his own holy Ordinances, upon the prophaners, despisers, and contemners of them? and whether he hath not done so sooner or later, in all foregoing Ages? Malech. 1.7. Isa. 5. 24. Ezek. 22. 8. Amos 2. 4, 5. I Cor. 11. 30.

Conscience, be not an ulcer most dangerous, and of all others, the most incurable? Prov. 18. 14. Mat. 2.5.

Gen. 4. 13, 14.

143. Whether he be not the best Soldier, that maintains a spiritual warfare against Sin, Satan, and his own evil heart? 1 Tim. 1.18, 19. Eph. 6.

and fubtile Serpent, be so able and cunning to deceive a man, as a mans own heart is to deceive it self? and whether Satan, with all his temptations, can hurt us without our own consent? and whether sins are not greater

greater or lesser, as more or less of our own will is in them? Gen. 3.13. compared with, ferem. 17.9. fam. 1.14.

an hard trade or mystery, to be diligently and carefully learned? and whether that Apprentice deserves, or can expect to live well hereafter, that trisses away his opportunity, and is not industrious to get the mysteries of his Trade before his time be out? I Tim. 3. 16.

ous commodities that Merchants, Goldfmiths and Jewelers deal for, are not forry mares, in comparison of those that a good Christian trades for with Heaven? Prov. 3. 13, 14. Mat. 13. 45, 46.

thing, for one to have the chief work for his foul to do, when the glass of bis Life is run out? and whether it be not in vain for him then to call time again?

again? Heb. 3. 7, 13. & 12. 17.

148. Whether that stubborn Impenitent, which would not be reclaimed in his life-time, by all counsels and entreaties whatsoever, might not thank himself for those horrors, which caused him to cry out at his last breath, Oh! that I had been made a toad under a block, when I was made a man? Prov. 1. 24, to 32.

149. Whether mutual admonitions, reproofs and exhortations, are not duties that lye on all men in their fit seasons? and whether, when they are wisely placed, they are not like Apples of gold with Pictures of silver? Heb. 3. 13. & 10. 25. Tit. 3. 10.

150. Whether the weakest men, are not soonest and most invincibly conquered by their own passions? and whether he be not the greatest slave of all, that is a slave to his own lusts? Eccles. 7. 9. Prov. 14. 17. Rom. 7. 14, 23.

### XVI. DECAD.

151. Whether he be not guilty of an high affront against God, that will not be prevailed with to imitate him, fo glorious a pattern, in pardoning offenders, and shewing mercy to fuch as have need of it? Luk. 6. 36, 37, 38. compared with, Prov. 1. 29, 30, 31.

152. Whether he that most sympathizeth with the poor suffering Servants of Jesus Christ (be they hungry, naked, fick, or in Prison) according to his ability, shall not be well payed in the other world? Mat. 25.34, to 41.

153. Whether he that wants fuch a sympathizing heart as aforesaid, and is not ready to the utmost of his power, to give ease and succour to the faid suffering Members of Christ, may in charity be supposed to be any true integral part of Christs mystical Body? I Cor, 12. 26, 27. Eph. 4. 25. & 5.30.

154. Whether Jesus Christ doth

not improve all the interest that he hath in Heaven, for the good of his Redeemed Ones, the interest of his God-head, the interest of his Son-ship, the interest of his Mediator-ship? and whether he doth not deserve, that they also should improve all the interest they have in this world, for him? Joh. 17. 12, to 26. Heb. 6: 20. & 7.25. Psal. 116. 12,13,14.

155. Whether he that hath a great Estate, but not an heart to improve it for God, were not much better be without it? and whether he that hath both these, doth not either find or make opportunities, to express his great love to Christ this way, and so not only brings a blessing upon what he enjoyes here, but layes up vast treasures for himself hereaster? Luk. 16.19, to 26. compared with, Luk. 19.8. & Mark 10.21, and with Luk. 16.95.

156. Whether if Darius an Heathen Prince, thought the Present of an handful of cold mater offered him in his Progress by Sinetas a poor Shepe herd, (for want of something better) worthy to be received into a cup of gold, and then the cup it self to be given to him (as Ælian reports in his various History) will not the great God much more reward him that gives but a cup of cold water (if he be able to give no better thing) to one that bears the name of a Disciple? Mat. 10.42, had a so a poor Shepe here.

what he hath, according to his ability, while he lives, be not the best Executor to his own Estate? and whether he that is most rich in good Works, be not the richest man? 1 Tim. 6.18, 19. Rev. 14.13.

158. Whether Coverousness be not Idolatry, and such Idolatry, as of all others, hath most worshippers, and most hearty ones? and whether some rich pinching muck-worms, though they pay all men their dues, yet may not dye much in debt, viz, to their own

backs and bellies? Colos. 3.5. Eccles.

gripers and graspers, as well as profuse wasters of Estates, have not sad accounts to make? and whether this Epitaph may not be written on their grave-stones, Here lyes the worlds rich fools, who dyed miserable poor men? Luk. 12. 20. Eccles. 2. 18, to 24.

to his Favorites, were not of greater value than the golden Cups he gave to strangers (as Xenophon reports?) and whether Gods special love, be not much more desirable than his common

mercies? Exod. 19.5. Cant. 1.2.

# XVII. DECAD.

161. Whether honest thrist, and ingenuous industry in mens particular Callings (alwayes provided that God hath his due share of their hearts, and their time in his Service) are not great gatherers, and fill not the bag apace?

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and whether that which men get by lying, cozening, cheating, and stealing, is not wont to be put into a bag that hath many holes in it? Prov. 10. 4. & 12. 24, 27. & 22. 29. also, Micah 6. 10, 11, 12. Hag. 1. 6.

be not a Nightingale, that fings all the year long in a mans own bosom? the best and most sure friend in evil times? and a continual Feast, affording the daintiest dishes in their proper seasons? Act. 23. 1. & 24.16. Rom. 9. 1. 2 Cor. 1.12. 1 Tim. 1.5, 19. & 3.9. 2 Tim. 1.3. Heb. 13. 18. 1 Pet. 3.16, 21. Prov. 15. 15. & 14. 14.

163. Whether the loss of ones inward peace, for the greatest profits and preferments in the world, can possibly be recompensed thereby, or be recovered again with ease? Mat. 16, 26.

not first desired, and then had, but spiritual things first had, and then desired?

and whether true desires of Grace, do not suppose and proceed from Grace? Neh. 1.11. Esa. 26. 8,9.2 Cor. 8.12.

165. Whether the Graces of the Spirit of God, may not fometimes be found inviron'd with ill natures, and thorny dispositions, as ripe Strawberries among nettles, and under briry bushes \$1 Cor. 6.10, 11.

bulnes ?1 Cor. 6. 10, 11.

not the quickest motions, and heavy bodies, when neerest their centers? and whether the holyest hearts do not the like, in their Heavenly motions towards God? Pfal. 63. 8. & 143. 6,9.

& 119.60.

a Persian Queen, when her King gave her a most costly Jewel to wear, saying, You Sir, are my only fewel; may not most properly and truly be uttered by the Spouse of Christ, to him her Soveraign Lord and Husband? Prov. 5.10, to 16.

N 2 168. Whe-

on, one may conclude, Gods face will not shine again, any more than by a dark Night, that the Sun will not return in the Morning? and whether a burning-glass, that hath nothing in it at mid-night, may not the next day, be full of condensed and flaming beams? Psal. 30. 5. & Psal. 4.6. & 80. 3, 19. Esa. 54.6, 7, 8. & 57.17, 18.

169. Whether a gracious heart, may not interchangeably enjoy affurance, and be troubled with doubtings? and whether Faith of adherence, be not a good relief in the want of affurance, though one should live and dye without it? Cant. 8.5. Job

13.15.

170. Whether purity of heart and life, be not a most necessary qualification for Heaven? and whether those that want thie, or scoff at it, under the names of Puritan, Round-head, Phanatick, or such other opprobrious terms, are ever like to come there with-

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without Repentance? Mat. 5. 8, 20. &12,14, also, Rev. 22,15.

# XVIII. DECAD.

171. Whether Masters and Mistrifes, are not answerable for the souls of their Servants, as well as their Children? and whether they ought not to train up them also, in the nurture and administion of the Lord? Gen. 18. 19. Josh. 24. 15. Psal. 101. 6, 7. Esth. 4.16. Nehem. 13.19. Eph. 6. 9. Col. 4.1.

males and females, are not then most diligent, faithful, and cheerful in their places; and do not then give that respect and reverence which is due unto them they serve, when they remember, well consider, and practice what God requires of them in his Word, especially in, Eph. 6. 6. & Colos. 3.22. Tit. 2.9,10. where they are commanded to obey their Masters in all things, not with eye-service, as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God?

N 3 173. Whe-

as much need of the labour of the poor, as of the wealth of the rich? and whether the inclining of all forts of persons respectively, to a natural affectation to, and delight in, the several Callings and imployments which they voluntarily chuse, how mean, base, and service soever they are, be not a great argument of the wise and wonderful Providence of God, over-ruling particulars, for the good of the whole? Esa. 28. 24, to 29. & Gen. 4. 20, 21, 22. Ast. 17. 26.

174. Whether he be not the best Scholar that hath most learned Christ? and the best read in the Scriptures, that is most guided by them? Act. 4.13.

Eph. 4. 21. 2 Tim. 3. 15, 16.

175. Whether the purest and sweetest knowledge be not derived from Gods own Book, the Bible? and whether there only are not the richest Mines to dig in? the fullest stores and magazines, of all desirable good things?

things ? Prov. 2.1, to 10. Pfal. 19.7, to 11. Colof. 3.16.

176. VVhether the light of Gods countenance cannot make day in the darkest soul at mid-night? and one kind word from him, revive the heart in the midst of the pangs of death? and whether he be in any danger of sinking, that is supported with everlasting arms? or of fainting, that is refreshed with the cordials of Divine Love? Pfal. 4. 6. & 27.1. & 36. 9. Can. 2. 3, 4, 5. Efa. 2. 14. & 40.11. Deut. 33. 27.

177. VVhether the same omnipotent Power of God, that is an hedge of protestion to his People, and a wall of brass for their defence, is not an hedge of thorns to scratch their enemies, and a wall of fire to devour them? Iob 1.10. Ier. 1.18,19. Ast.

9.5.

178. VVhether any one can posfibly be devoured in a den of fiercest Lions, or drowned in the deepest wa-

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ters, or burned in the most raging slames, while God is there with him, and undertakes his safety? Dan. 6. 22. & Chap. 3.25. Exod. 14.21, 22. Efa. 43.2.

that can be found amongst men, can get to Heaven without grace? and whether the least degree of Grace will not meliorate and sweeten the most crabbed and unpleasing nature? Phi. 3. 6, to 11.

180. Whether married or unmarried, young men or old, Virgins, Wives, or Widows, can live happily, or dye comfortably, without a fure interest in, union to, and Communion with Jesus Christ? Joh. 14. 19. 1 Joh. 5. 12. Cant. 1. 2, 3.

## XIX. DECAD.

181. Whether hardness of heart, and final impenitency, be not of all Judgements the most dreadful? and whether the serious consideration thereof, would not damp the joy of the most riotous sinner in the world, and make

him tremble every moment, for fear of his dropping presently into Hell? Rom. 2, 5. Pfal. 7. 11, 12, 13. 70b 21.

12, 13, 23, 24, 25.

182. Whether that conviction which ends not in true conversion, doth not still leave a man under the power of sin, in the gall of bitterness, and the flate of danmation? and whether convinced finners should not look well to this? Mat. 18. 3. Act. 3. 19. & 8.

22, 23.

183. Whether he that never knows any more than one birth, that is, a meer natural birth only, be not fure to dye three deaths, viz. a natural, spiritual, and eternal? and whether he that passeth through two births, and so is born again, shall not be fure to escape the two later deaths, and find the other also upon the matter, no death at all, properly so called, but a sweet Sleep rather? Joh. 3. 3. Rev. 20. 6. 1 Theff. 4. 14, 15.

184. Whether the death of Infants,

be not an unanswerable Argument to prove that they have sin in them, at least Original Sin, as well as those of grown age, for how else could they be subject to death, which is the nages of sin only? Rom. 3. 22, 23. & 5. 12. & 6. 23.

on the mount of a Promse, may not from thence take a pleasant prospect of Heaven, and particularly of the glorification of his own humane nature, sitting at Gods right hand, in the perfon of his Saviour? and whether after such a fight as this, all things here below will not look dim and duskish, as colours do through Church-windows, when the Sun shines bright upon them? Ad. 7.55,56, Heb. 11.1,13, 14, 15.2 Cor. 5.1, 2, 3, 4.

that ere while were feen under a warm and a shining Sun, to display themselves with great beauty and cheerfulness, may not hang dangling soon

after with drops of rain, and be violently dashed with stormy showers, from a black and tempestuous Heaven over them? and whether such a change may not possibly befal the Graces and Comforts of Gods dearest Children, and yet they remain his Children still, as the other remain flowers? Psal. 88, throughout, Esa. 63. 7, 8, 9. fer. 31. 18, 19, 20.

187. Whether in times of greatest afflictions, and inward seeming desertions, the Graces of holy hearts may not smell sweetest, as Flowers do after showers of rain, Spices, when most brussed, Rose-waters, in the Limbeck, and Juniper-wood, in the burning slames? Psal. 51. 17. Cant. 2. 14. & 5.

5, 6. & 8. 6, 7.

188. Whether the very excellency of holy gratitude, confifts not in this, viz. as fast as our mercies grow fresh and new upon us, in what kind soever, to present them as so many new-blown flowers to God, to have the

first smell of them? Esa. 18.7. Psal.

72.10. & Psal. 76.11.

189. Whether Christ, and the Spirit of Grace, are not two great Comforters, as well by the appointment of God the Father, as their own free confent, in which Believers only have a special interest? and whether for this reason, among others; the four Oecumenical Councils of Nice, Constantingple, Ephefus and Chalcedon, in cleering and establishing the Doctrines of Christ his Divine Person, the distin-Aion of the two natures subsisting in it, and the Deity and Personality of the Spirit, against Arrius, Macedonius, Nestorius, and the rest of the Hereticks of those times, did not eminent service unto the Gospel? Joh. 14. 16, 17, 18, 26.

torious absurdity and contradiction to affirm, that the Spirit of Grace, which is supernatural, and altogether invinceable in it self, can ever be so far resist-

ed or quenched, as to be totally expelled out of that heart, where it hath been once received in truth? and whether the heart of man, being deceitful above all things, full of imaginations, which are only evil, and that continually, & so desperately wicked, that none can know it, can be supposed to have any the least power to fetch in faving Grace of it felf? and whether he that afferts these two dangerous points, doth not, implicitly at least, deny the absolute freeness and unchangeableness of Gods love, and make his Acts of Grace valled or invallid, according to the will of his own Creature? Gen. 6. 5. Fer. 17. 9. 2 Cor. 3. 5. Joh. 15. 5. compared with, Rom. 9.15. Mal. 3.6. Ezek. 36. 31, 32.

## XX. DECAD.

191. Whether fanctified contentment, will not make every condition fweet? and the contrary, make any thing, thing, be it never so satisfactory and comfortable in it self, burdensom and intollerable to the restless mind? and whether true thankfulness or unthankfulness for mercies received, are not proportionable to these two? I Tim. 6. 6. Exod. 16. 2, to 22. Psal. 106. 24, 25.

192. Whether one may not be very poor and very rich at the fame time? and whether some men in their rags, have not a great interest in God, while others in their stately Robes, have none at all? Jam. 2. 5. Luk. 16.

19, to 24.

others in lowest condition, should not take arguments from their own meanness here in this world, to seek after the Kingdom of Heaven the more diligently, that so they may have as large Revenues there as any others? and whether our Saviour doth not imitate as much, where he saith, the poor receive the Gospel? Zeph. 3. 12. Mat.

11.5. Mark 12. 42. Luk. 4. 18. & 6. 20.

many Children, and but little or nothing to leave with them when they dye, have not the more need to feek after Portions of Grace for them, pour forth many Prayers, and exercise much Faith in the Covenant of Grace, on Grace on their behalf? Gen. 17. 7. Act. 2. 39. Psal. 37. 29. 1 Sam. 1. 27. compared with, Chap. 2. 7. Gen. 48. throughout.

195. Whether Faith in Christ, the great Saviour and deliverer of mankind, be not the best Midwise to women in travel, and the best Nurse for them and their Children asterwards? and whether their chiefest care should not be to make sure of this Midwise and Nurse, above all others? I Tim.

2.15. Psal. 91. 14, 15, 16.

196. Whether idleness be not the Devils cushion? and whether slothfulness doth not gather filth, as standing

waters do mud? Ezek. 16. 49. 1 Tim.

Gods omniscience, omnipresence, hatred of sin, and of his power and refolution to punish it, where not repented of, would not prevent millions of sins that are; hourly committed throughout the whole world? Psal. 50. 21, 22. & 90. 8. & 139. 1, to 13.

198. Whether the bare believing that there is a God, that Christ is the Son of God, the Scriptures the Word of God, and that all men ought to walk according to them, be any other kind of faith, than the Devils them-felves have? Jam. 2. 19, Mat. 8. 29. & Chap. 4. 6.

among Friends and neer Relations, be not excellent and most necessary duties? and yet how difficultly are they learned? and how few are there that practice them well? Rom. 15.1. Gal.

6. 2. Ephef. 4. 2. Colos. 3. 13.

be not the only way to thrive? and whether he doth not become richer and richer that trades at this Mart, and without fear too of losing what he hath already got? 2 Pet. 3.18. Prov. 3.13, 14,15. & 4.7, 8, 9.

### XXI. DECAD.

201. Whether the Office of Ambassadors, the Arts, cares and pains of Shepherds, Fisher-men, Husband-men, Carpenters, with divers others such like, ought not to be known to, and imitated by those Ministers of the Gospel, that have the oversight and trust of Souls? and whether they are not the best Preachers that move the hearts of their Hearers, more than tuckle their heads? 2 Cor. 5. 20. Cant. 1. 8. Mat. 4. 19. 1 Cor. 3. 9, to 14. & Chap. 2. 4.

202. Whether the plague upon the Streams, Rivers, Ponds, and Pools of

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water, in the Land of Egypt (Exod. 7.) were not as dreadful as any of the other plagues? and whether impurities in Universities and other Schools of Learning, be not as great a plague as that, and as much to be dreaded and prayed against? Pfal. 23. 2. Ezek. 47.1, to 13.

203. Whether young Scholars, that take upon them the work of the Ministry, before they are well lined with Learning, and have thoroughly studied the whole Body of Divinity, are not like new rigged Ships, that are put out to Sea, without ballast or burden?

in a Learned head and Holy heart, do not reduce Ethicks, Metaphyficks, and Theology into one Science?

205. Whether many a sweet kernel, doth not lye in the Criticisms of the Original Languages of the Holy Scriptures?

206. Whether John Bradford, that bleffed Martyr, was not worthily cal-

led Holy Bradford, who prayed as much as he studied, did both upon his knees, and seldom or never sat at meals without wetting his trencher with his tears, either of godly forrow for sin, or from a melting warm love to God? Pfal. 6.6. Luk. 7.37,38.

207. Whether he that delights in Hunting, be it for love of the Venifon, or for sport, can pick out more pertinent Scriptures to meditate upon, than the Preface of the 22. Pfal. where Christ is called the Hind of the Morning? and the first verse of the 42. Pfal. where David saith, that his soul panted after God, as the Hart pants after the water-brooks?

deal any where for fuch pure gold, as is mentioned, Rev. 3.18. or the Vintner, for such rich Wines, as we read of in, Esa. 25.6. & Cant. 5. 1. & 8.2. and whether it is not their chiefest wisdom, to drive their whole stock there?

O 2 209. Whe-

209. Whether a seeds man shall not do well to confider, that he that fows most tears for fin, shall have the richest crop? and the Ploughman, that his Plough in the field will fpeed much the better, when he is careful in the due seasons of it, to Plough up the fallow ground of his own heart too? Psal. 126. 5, 6. Fer. 50. 4, 5. Luk. 6. 21. also, Jer. 4. 3. Hof. 10.12. - 210. Whether there be just reason for any to despair, since it is not possible for the fins of any to be so great or numerous, as Gods mercies are infinite? and these most freely offered to them that have the greatest need of them? Esa. 55. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10. 2 Sam. 24. 14. 1 Chron. 21. 13. Mat. 11.28, 29. fob. 6.37. Heb. 4.16. Rev. 22.17.

#### XXII. DECAD.

Antichrist in the Judgement of Ribera himself, though a lesuit, and many others

others of their own most learned Writers?

Witnesses, be not the immediate forcrunner of the downfal of Antichrist, though the darkest dispensation is not the inlet of the happiest times that ever the world yet saw? and whether the duration thereof will not certainly end at three years and an half from the true Epocha and beginning thereof? Rev. 11. throughout.

Spiritual Reign of Christ on earth for a thousand years in a sober sense, were not a common received doctrine by the Fathers of the first ages after Christ? and whether he that consults, Iraneus, Tertullian, Lanctantius and others, without prejudice will not find it so? Rev. 20.6.

214. Whether the Conversion of the *Ieros*, ought not to be believed and prayed for? and whether it be

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not propable, that one special means thereof may be by Christ his own appearing in the Clouds, so as every eye shall see him, as he did to Saul the Jew, when he was going to Damascus? Ezek. 36. & 37. throughout, & Chap. 39. 23, to 29. Zachar. 9. & 10. throughout.

215. Whether the Society of the fefuits are not the richest, most subtil, potent, disfusive and instructial on the affairs of the whole world, of any others? and whether they spare for any cost to procure, or want correspondents to give them the knowledge of greatest secrets in Princes Courts?

and States, both small and great upon the whole habitable earth, have so many Emissaries and Agents abroad, as one single man, the Pope? and whether they take not upon them all manner of names, shapes, habits, trades, and employments, where they come?

217.Whe-

217. Whether the Pope his craft, in fetting on foot and continuing the Holy War in Palestine for almost 200. years, was not as great as devout Bernards mistaken zeal was, in promoting of it? and whether the Popes ever since, have not been as crafty Foxes for themselves, among the Princes of Europe?

usurpations, insolencies, uncleannesses, Sodomies, forceries, witchcrafts, cruelties, blasphemies, and all manner of most horrible impieties, have been ever found among any fort of men since the Creation of the world, as among the Popes?

219. Whether Pope Alexander the 6th, was not rightly served, while himself was poysoned with the first draught of that Cup, which he and his complices had prepared to poyson

others?

220. Whether Cafar Borgia his Son, the Duke of Florens, among all the

the plots laid by him and his crafty Secretary, Matchavil, committed not a foul error, in not thinking of, and providing for a furprize by death? and whether himself did not see it, and repent of it, when it was too late, as the History of his life witnesseth?

#### XXIII. DECAD.

be given to the Popish Editions; of Ambrose, Chrysostom, Jerom, Augustine, and all the rest of the Greek and Latin Fathers, (whose Authorities they urge so much upon us) since their Index expurgatorius, hath been in use? and whether many of their Schoolmen, which they so much boast of, do not abound more with nice and needless distinctions, than sound Divinity?

of greatly as it doth in all parts of the world, it be not a foul shame for Protestants to be so divided, and thereby

weakned

weakened among themselves? and whether it be not matter of sport, even to Satan himself, to see what irreconcileable differences and animolities

still continue among them?

223. Whether God will long bear it at the hands of his own Children, thus in his fight and presence to quarrel, fall out and fight with each other? and whether, when nothing else will quiet and reconcile them, the Rod shall not? I Cor. 3.3. & 11.18.

most uniting Principle in the very nature of it, and sin the most dividing Principle, it is not just cause of wonder, that the People of God of all others, should be so much divided, and wicked men so firmly knit among themselves? and whether any reason can possibly be given for it, but the prevalency of sin on their part, and Gods just judgement in permitting it, by way of punishment on his part? Rom. 16.17, 18.1 Cer. 6.1, to 9.

225. Whe-

227. Whether those Scholars are not great wasters and abusers of their time and studies, who take much pains to get all manner of Learning, except the knowledge of the Bible and their own hearts?

226. Whether a Believers habitation, be not of all others, the most stately? and whether it be not seated in the finest air, and with advantage of the bravest Prospect? Psal. 90.1. & 91.1, 9.1 70h. 4.16. Heb. 11.16.

227. Whether it be worth the while to live, unless it be to answer the ends of our Creation, and to be fit to dye? and whether Water-men, Marriners, and all that travel by Sea, have not as much reason as any, to be provided for death every moment? Jam. 4. 14. Job 9.25, 26. Pfal. 39.4,5,6. & 90.4, to 13. Iob 14.14.

228. Whether the *leaves* of Trees, that fall fo fast in Autumn, and the fight of a flourishing Garden, deprived of all or most of its fair Flowers,

that stood there but an hour before, are not lively Emblems of mans mortality, and the suddenness of his remove by death, especially in times of great sicknesses, and Epidemical diseases? Psal. 39.10,11. & 90.5, 6. & 103.15,16. lob 13.25. Esa. 64. 6.

229. Whether among those that attend at Funeral solemnities, there be one of twenty usually, that make the sad occasion of their appearance there, the subject of their own thoughts, or the matter of their discourse with others? and whether this be not an argument of a common, and very great insensibleness among men, of the strokes of God upon them, and the hardness of their hearts under them?

the lowest worms, are not fellow-creatures? & whether there be not an infinite distance, as well between God and the highest creatures, as between him & the lowest? and whether the consideration thereof, should not make poor

mortals, even the greatest that are, to walk humbly towards God? Iob 42. 5, 6. Esa. 6. 2. Iob 15, 14, 15, 16. XXIV. DECAD.

131. Whether a clear and full fight of God, be not the only way for a man to come to the right knowledge of himself? and whether this, of all things else, is not most to be defired, and speedily sought for by him? Fob 42.5, 6. Psal. 139. 1, to 18.

most emment testimonies for Christ upon carth, shall not bear the big gest palms in their hands, and stand neerest his Throne in Heaven? Rev. 7.9, to 17.

233. Whether it be likely, that they will ever be convinced of the evil of those actions, which being once done, they are resolved to justifie, and instead of amending, recriminate upon others? and whether it be not a most deplorable thing, that bitter exaspirations, and mutual accusations of this nature, should be found among

the differing parties of Gods own People, in times wherein all had need to feek peace with God and among themfelves, and do their utmost, by a meek healing spirit, to make up all breaches? 1 Cor. 3.3, 4. Gal. 5.10, to 16. & 6. 1, 2. 1 Thes. 4. 9, 10, 11. Epb. 4. 2, 3.

234. Whether God doth not touch the heart first, with his powerful magnetick Love, before it ever moves or can move in the least towards him? and whether the eye of Christ, did not first specific packets in the Sycomore-tree, Nathaniel under the Fig-tree, and Mary in the Garden, before ever they speed him? 1 Joh. 4. 19. Hos. 11. 4. Luk. 19. 5. Ioh. 1. 48. & 20. 13, 14, 15, 16.

235. Whether those comforts that fail in the dryed streams, as in the loss of Husbands, Wives, Parents, Children, all other neer and dear Relations, Friends and Estates, with whatever else is of like nature, can be made

up any where, so well as in and by the Original Fountain of them all, God himself? and whether it be not the greatest wisdom when all is done, to hatten thither with all possible speed that may be? Iob 6. 15. & 19.13, to 20. Prov. 23. 5. Habak. 3. 17, 18, 19.

Psal. 36. 9, 10.

236. Whether to make an absolute, free and full resignation of ones self, and all that one hath, to the IVill of God, to be disposed of as he pleaseth, be not the only way to give him the Glory of his Soveraingnty? and whether to do or suffer any thing for him, with a willing and cheerful heart, doth not argue much Grace, and is not to be accounted an high Honour? 2 Sam. 15. 25, 26. Psal. 40. 7, 8. Mat. 26. 39. 40.

237. Whether they that follow Christ in good earnest, do not deny themselves, and take up their Cross daily? and whether they are not in mind alwayes resolved, ready and prepared, to part with House, Land, Reverence

nues, Estate, Liberty, and Life too, if called for, rather than for sake Christ? Mat. 4. 20. & 16. 24, 25. Mark 10. 29, 30.

238. Whether every Promise, Prophesse, and Threatning in Gods Word, hath not hitherto been most punctually performed, in the due season of it, in all former ages, even to a tittle? and whether there be any the least reason to doubt, that what is not yet accomplished, shall be when the sit time is come? Gen. 48. 15, 16. Exod. 12.41, 42. Micah 7. 20. 1 King. 13.1, to 6. compared with, 2 King. 23. 4, to 9. Gal. 4. 4. Eph. 1. 10. Mat. 5. 18.

239. Whether those that have escaped from dangerous diseases, long and wasting sicknesses, or death it self, when they were without all hope or expectation of recovery, are not in all likelihood, reserved for some great good or evil? and whether it be not a duty incumbent on them, to consider much of it, and lay it to heart? Esa. 38. throughout.

others, have not the best opportunities, sometimes to deal effectually with the souls of their sick, or dying Patients, about the matters of eternity, if they have but the heart and the skill to do it? and whether God doth not expect they should improve this advantage for him, as well as for themselves and their Patients?

## XXV. DECAD.

many of the fins, both in City and Country, be it drunkenness, uncleanness, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, and whatever else is of like kind, doth not lye at the Magistrates door, unless he put forth the utmost Power that God hath given him, to punish and reform them? and whether God ever intended that he should wear his sword in vain? Rom. 13.1, to 8.

242. VVhether naked breafts and black spots, do not argue foul hearts?

and

and whether the Ladies that use them, would be willing to appear in such a dress at the day of Judgement? or may not meet with sore rebukes here also, as the daughters of Zion did, in Esa. 3. from v. 16, to 25.

243. Whether wanton looks, wanton guarbs, wanton words, and wanton books, be not the Devils surfaces to catch, and the Devils poysons to vitiate and deprave hearts? and whether all manner of unlawful sports and games, do not insensibly undo thousands here, and then before they are aware of it, trapan them into Hell, out of which there is no recovery? Esa. 3.16, to 25. Rom. 13. 13. Gal. 5.19. Eph. 4.19.1 Pet. 4.3, 4. Fob 21.

244. Whether false wares, false weights, false lights, false measures, and false assertions, are not too frequent in Trades-mens shops? and whether the gain that comes in that way, lyes not under an eating, (though hap-

ly at the present an undiscerned) curse? Prov. 11.1. & 12.22. Micah 6.10, 11, 12.

245. Whether nature will not be content with little, and Grace with lefs? and whether a Righteous mans little, be not more than a wicked mans much? I Tim. 6.6. Prov. 15.16, 17. & 16.8.

246. Whether Believers have not possession of Heaven already, since their Head is there? and whether Christ be not gone thither before hand, as a Messenger or Harbinger, to trim up the Lodgings appointed for them, and to secure them for them, till they come themselves? Joh. 14.2. Heb. 6. 20.

247. Whether the foul be not a glorious Bride, when once Christ is become its Bridegroom; especially since he marries it not in its own clothes, but such as are sitted for it, out of the Wardrobes of Heaven? Mat. 25. 10. Efa. 61.10. Rev. 21. 2.

248. Whe-

248. Whether she be not the most amiable Virgin, and will not make the sweetest Wife, that hath Christ lying as an handful of Myrrh continually between her breasts? Cant. 1. 13. & 5.

Saints, are not as acceptable to God, as rare and choice fruits, fet ripe on a Princes board some weeks before the ordinary seasons of them? Jer. 2.2.

Eccles. 12.1.

250. Whether a Believer, brightly shined on by the light of Gods pleased countenance, and at the same time giving out the lusters of his inherent graces to standers-by, be not a rich Diamond that sparkles in the midst of Sunbeams? Psal. 31. 16. & 110. 3. Mat. 5. 16. Phil. 2. 15.

#### XXVI. DECAD.

251. Whether the People of God are not his Jewels? Mal. 3.17. yea, his Crown, his glorious Crown, and Roy-

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al Diadem? Efa. 62.3. yea, his Crown-Fewels? Zach. 9. 16. and whether he will fuffer these his Jewels to lye long in the dirt, or this his Crown to be alwayes trodden under the feet of his enemies?

252. Whether God having freely and most strongly tyed himself to his People, both by his Word, his Promise and his Oath (fuch a threefold knot, as there is none like to it), be not greatly injured by such as disbelieve, or make question in the least of his performances? Heb. 3. 12. & 6. 16, 17, 18,19. Mat. 13.58.

253. Whether holy Meditations do not dwell on the very Hill of Frankincense, and on the Mount of Spices? & whether every bufie thought, like the nimble honey-Bee, doth not pals from bloffom to bloffom, from flower to flower, that is, from one Promise to another, from one Providence to another, and so through the variety of all forts of pleasant subjects, and

gather sweetness, till it hath filled its whole Hive (the heart) with the purest honey? Psal. 104. 34. & Psal. 94, 19.

254. Whether frequent and faithful examinations of ones inward state, and how things stand between God and the foul, be not a most necessary and important duty? and whether this, of all things else, ought not to be most diligently minded, whatever else be neglected? Pfal. 4.4. 2 Cor. 13,5.

255. Whether Apostatizers, Timefervers, and all fuch as shamefully defert their formerly received found Principles and holy Practices, do not consult destruction to themselves, and run the hazzard of those fore curses,

mentioned in, Deut. 29, 21?

256. Whether he that abounds altogether in his own fense; accounts whatever himself affirms to be as authentick as some divine Oracles is angry with, and severely censorious of; those that do not, or cannot forsake their own Principles as all false, and embrace

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his

his as all Truth, be not guilty, at least, of the suspicion of Pride? or whether he be not a kind of little Pope, that pretends to infallibility, whilst perhaps under strong delusion? and whether such an one be not rather to be neglected, than disputed with? fam. 1. 12. Prov. 21. 24. 2 Thess. 10, 11.

257. Whether evil thoughts are not the *spawns* of fin, and evil words and actions the products of those spawns? and whether Cockatrices eggs, while hatched by Cockatrices, will not bring forth their own kind? Mat. 12.33, to 38. & 15.18, 19, 20. Efa.

59:4,5.

258. Whether every man ought not to be very careful what objects he fixeth his eye and his heart upon? and whether God be not King of hearts, and deserves not that every man should give him (not a part only but) his whole heart? and whether he that doth this, doth not take the wistest course, to make the worst part

of himself to become the best? Iob 31. 1. Psal. 62. 10. Prov. 23. 26. Ezek. 36. 26.

259. Whether being imposed upon, in matters of Conscience, where Christ hath left it free, be not as grievous and intollerable from one fort of men as from another? and whether, if there be any difference, it be not most intollerable from those that are, or have been, or at least pretend to be Brethren?

granting of true Christian liberty, so as to prevent licentious extravagances on the one hand, and unjust severity on the other hand, would not be most satisfactory to all peaceably-minded good men? and whether till this can be done, it be not best for every one to think it possible, that he may be under some mustakes as well as his dissenting Brethren, and so resolve to allow and receive a mutual freedom in sollowing their respective light, and

exercising a friendly familiarity, and hearty love towards one another? Gal. 5.1. Eph. 4.2, 3.1 Thess. 4.9. Heb. 13.
1.2 Pet. 1.7.

## XXVII. DECAD.

form of the purest Church, both for Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline, ought not to be the constant Rule, Standard, and Pattern to all the rest? and whether such a platform can be given by any, but God himself; or is to be looked for, or can be found any where else, but in the Word of God, and in that only? Exod. 25.40. Heb. 8.5. & 9.23.

262. Whether fome Churches may not, as to effentials, be true Churches, though very corrupt, and so be far from conformity to their true Pattern, (as a leprous man is a true man, notwithstanding his Leprosie?) but whether it be not the duty of every such Church, to endeayour to their

utmost, the neerest agreement attainable to the pattern aforesaid? Rev. 22.

18,19. Phil. 3. 17.

263. Whether in case such Churches, as are now last mentioned, do not profess they ought, or do not visibly intend and endeavour in good earnest, with all their might, to be every way like their Original Pattern, both in Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline; it be not the duty of every one that would live and dye with a clear and quiet conscience, to come out from among fuch Churches, and joyn with those that come neerest the said Original Pattern? and whether this kind of separation, even from true Churches thus corrupted, and willing to continue so, be not as justifiable as separation from a false Church? yea, and whether such a separation as this, be not so far from being blame-worthy, that it is absolutely necessary, and must be performed, by all that defire to become Gods People, and would have him him dwell among them? 2 Cor. 6. 14,

15, 16, 17, 18.

264. Whether the great noyse and cry that is abroad in the world against separation, would not be much silenced, if once the above-mentioned Rule and Standard of the first pure Churches in the Scripture, were every where agreed to, admitted, and observed? and whether in the mean time, the Papists do not think they have as much reason to account Protestants to be Separatists, as several parties of Protestants do account each other?

265. Whether the fight of any person or persons, that are very poor, beggarly, hungry, ragged, naked, wounded, maimed, diseased, deformed, or any way miserable, should not both occasion pitty in us towards them, and excite us, as we are able, to comfort and relieve them; but also cause us to lift up thankful hearts, that we are not in their case? 1 Cor. 4.6.7.

266. Whether all that Trade in

Victualling, as Cooks, Vintners, Drawers of Ale or Beer, and fuch like, do not put the poyson of a Curse into their own dishes and Cups, while they so greatly contribute to the sinful waste of the good Creatures of God, in supplying their gluttonous and drunken Guests with whatever they call for, till they become no better than brutes in disgorging themselves, and casting out their filthy vomits? Esa. 28.3, 8,

267. Whether fanctification of Sabbaths, a right and holy participation of Sacraments, diligent reading and hearing of the Word of God, heavenly Conference, and other the like Duties, are not alwayes prized, attended upon, and practiced more or less, according to the measure of Grace received by any? and whether the want of delight in them, or the accounting them a burden rather, be not an ill fign of an evil heart? Efa. 58. 13. Mal. 3. 16. 1 Cor. 11. 23, to 30. fam. 1. 21, to 26. also, Mal, 1. 12, 13. Amos 268. Whe-8.5.

268. Whether a Believers, both Life and Treasure, doth not lye hidden and out of sight to the world, even as the roots of fruitful Trees lye under ground, and as gold and silver Mines run in the bowels of the earth undiscerned and unthought of, by them that walk upon it? Colos. 3. 3, 4. Eph.

3. 8, 9.

269. Whether in long and lingering ficknesses, especially if accompanied with much pain and anguish, a patient acquiescency under the hand of God, a submissive acceptance of the punishment of ones iniquity therein, and a cheerful fatisfaction in the Will of God, who is pleased thus to use his Rod, be not an argument of a gratious frame of heart, and of a fanctified improvement of the affliction? and whether the contrary frame of spirit, doth not produce contrary effects? Rom. 5.3, 4. & 15.4, 5. Colof. 1.11. 2 The st. 1. 3. 2 The st. 4. Heb. 6.12. Jam. 1.3,4. & 5.10, 11. Levit. 26.41. 706

Job 1. 21, 22. & 2. 10. also, Esa. 51.

20. Jonah 4.9.

270. Whether the education of Youth, be not a weighty bufiness, a great trust, and a work that requires much care and diligence, wisdom and skill to manage it? whether it be notan eminent service (when well done) to Church and State, yea and to Christ himself too? and whether all Parents and Guardians of Children, Tutors in Universities, School-Masters and Shool-Mistriffes, ought not to be earnest with God in Prayer, for his constant affistance, and their comfortable success therein? Prov. 22. 6. Eph. 6. 4. I Sam. 19. 20.

the way is a population from the

# Three concluding Quaries.

I. WHether Peter, Paul, and Bar-nabas in their times; Polycarpus, Ignatius, Tertullian, Cyprian, Athanasius, in their times; Ambrose, Chrysoftome, Augustine, in their times; our Guildas among the antient Britains; our English Wickleife, and Tindal, Oecolampadius, Martin Luther, Philip Melanethon, John Calvin, Beza, and the rest of the most famous, both German, and French-Divines, in their respective ages; yea, and whether John Knox, John Reynolds, Jewel, the Rogerses, our late Golden-mouth'd Preston, Sibbs, Reverend Usher, and thousands more; the choisest and most successful Ministers of the Cospel, did ever blunt their own Holy Zeal, dispirit their own frequent Preaching, and cooll the hearts of their Hearers, with reading every word from their written papers, and so turn their Sermons into Homilies? and whether, though in some cases, to some persons, some litle use of notes may be allowable, and convenient, yea, perhaps necessary; yet the constant and total use of them by others (as is practifed by too many in this our present age ) doth not argue lazyuess, or an over-affected niceness

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and curiosity in words and language, rather then such a Passionate desire of saving souls, as becomes the faithful Ministers of the Gospels and lastly, whether it be likely, that those who accustom themselves to this way of reading, rather then Preaching Sermons, while they are young, and their memories as well as other parts be quick and nimble, will leave it when they are old, or will be ever able to preach in the dark, or when

their fight growes dim?

2. Whether the Apostle Paul by his command of doing all things decently and in order, I Cor. 14. 40. intended any more than the doing of all those things only, which God by him his Pen-man had commanded and pofitively set down, and in the self-same order and holy Method too, which he also had plainly and fully expressed? I Cor. II. 34. and 16. 1,2. Colof. 2. 5. and whether it can be reasonably imagined, that Paul gave authority to Titus, (Chap. 1.5.) to invent or adde any the least circumstance for matter or manner, in or about the Worship of God in Crete, more then what he had formerly appointed, and himself Practiced elsewhere? and lastly, whether the Prohibition of the Apostle, in Coloss. 2. from ver. 8. to the end, That none should be subject to Ordinances, according to the Commandements

ments and doctrines of men in Will-worship, doth not extend to all following times, and

all future Churches of Christ.

3. Whether he that diligently reads and considers the 6th and 7th Chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, will not find, That the only occasion of Stephen the Proto-Martyr, being accused of Blasphemy and stoned to death, was his bold and refolute defence of the spiritual Worship brought in by Christ, in opposition to the Fewish Rites and Ceremomes, which though appointed by God himself at first, yet now are out of date & usless? and whether this very thing was not one of those pretended Crimes, that Christ himfelf was arraigned for in the High Priests Hall? as appears in, Mat. 26.57, to 69. compared with, 70h.4. 19, to 27. and whether a good cause with a mans own innocency in the fight of God and his own conscience, be not one great support to him under the severest censures, and sharpest sufferings he can meet with from this world?.

## FINIS.











